

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1926 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 271

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

'EL' STRUCTURE REMOVAL PLAN PROTESTS HEARD

Mr. Shattuck Asks "Who Will Pay?" at State House Hearing

RELIEF IS SOUGHT BY CHARLESTOWN

Mr. Mullen and Others Cite Many Disadvantages of Overhead System

The expense of removing the elevated structures would be prohibitive and altogether out of proportion to the benefit received, declared Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, speaking today before the special commission established by the last Legislature to consider this question.

The resolve was reported on a bill providing for the purchase by the city of Boston of the elevated structures in the city, and the actual replacement by a subway of the structures in Charlestown. Representative Luke D. Mullen of Charlestown filed the petition, and was the chief spokesman today in favor of the measure.

Others in Favor

Representative Michael F. Shaw of Revere spoke briefly in favor of alleviating the situation caused by the elevated structures in the street. Charles S. Sullivan Jr. of Charlestown, who obtained the Democratic nomination in the district now represented by Representative Mullen, was recorded in favor of the removal of the structures.

Robert H. Holt, speaking for Frederick E. Snow, representing the directors of the Elevated, said that Mr. Snow would either appear at a subsequent hearing or submit in writing his views on the subject. Chairman Dennis C. Attwill said that Mr. Snow should submit his opinion in writing, and that subsequently he might appear before the commission if it were necessary.

Besides Mr. Attwill the commission consists of Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission; and Stanley R. Miller, a public trustee of the elevated.

Mr. Mullen said in part:

The removal of the Elevated has always been more or less, on account of the tremendous expense, a forbidden subject to talk upon. At a sitting of the Committee on Metropolis Affairs and Street Railways, I asked Mr. Dana if he had ever thought of selling any of his assets to obtain the money as called for in House 1139, 1926. Boston Elevated Railway. He said he had thought somewhat of selling the Cambridge Viaduct and for that reason I went into asset sales and drew this bill.

Since the bill was drawn up there are a few facts which I have looked up and which I wish to present to you. The City of New York asked permission from the Legislature to eliminate portions of the elevated structures in New York City. I present to your committee for your consideration Chapter 635 enacted by the New York Legislature May 22, 1922, and Chapters 41 and 42 enacted March 17, 1924. New York, moving forward, has found it absolutely necessary to do something for greater safety of the citizens of that city and being the pioneers in the building of the elevated railways they are now pioneers in the removal of them.

I wish to call your attention particularly to conditions existing in Charlestown and for which this section of bill (Section 15) is particularly drawn.

Over 26,000 vehicles, an increase of over 5000 since last year, pass through City Square daily.

It is said that automobile saturation

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

Local
Harvard Alumni Elect T. N. Perkins, Tradition's Place in Poetry Traced. "El" Structure Hearings Begin. Boston Mayor to Visit Worcester Gardeners Visit Boston. "Fin. Com." Criticizes Contracts. Radio Tonight. Anti-Saloon League Meets. Farm and City Boy Contracted. Boston Lists Fewer Protestants. Boston Petition Against Protestants. Aid to Russian Students Asked.

General

Labor Advised to Help Check Waste Defense Board for Country Is Legion Plan. Panama Canal All Railroads. Great Britain Gets High Price. British Labor Outlines Land Policy. Heriot Quite as Party Chief. Britain Not to Protest Surtax. Government to Settle India China Tech. Louis Would Absorb 14 Towns. Duties Trend to Larger Farm. Air Company Meets Boston. Italian Budget Shows Balance. Aid Sought for Irish Fishery. Oil-Thin Coal Good in Smoke. Oil-Free Notes.

Sports

Burns Most Valuable Player. Duluth Club to Dismantle Oklahoma Varsity Football.

Features

What They Are Saying. Sunday Stories. The Diary of Soubs. Our Dog. The Sunbird. Radio. Art. Pictures. Musical Events. The Home Forum. Public Relations in Horizons. Our Young Folks Page. Educational. In the Ship Lanes. Letters to the Editor. The Beds at Fontainebleau. On Piroggen and Filkerkllops.

Greeks Cordial Toward Bulgarians

By Special Cable

Sofia, Oct. 14
All Sofia papers carry long, enthusiastic articles from their correspondents in Saloniki describing the cordial reception given by the Greeks to all Bulgarian visitors who are exhibitors at the international fair there and expressing warm appreciation of the hospitality shown by Greek officials and newspapermen to Bulgarian journalists.

The latter express admiration for the methodical, efficient manner in which the Greeks have provided houses and land for the refugees, as well as for their exemplary expenditure of the refugee loan. All papers express the hope that friendlier relations will be established between the two peoples.

LABOR ADVISED TO HELP CHECK FACTORY WASTE

Efficient Workshop Logical Step to Better Wage, Convention Is Told

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14 (Special)
Co-operation of organized labor in indicating sources of waste as well as inefficient methods in industry by means of scientific studies and evaluations was urged at the American Federation of Labor convention as

selected in Detroit.

This procedure was pointed out as the logical way to obtain increased wages and improved working conditions in view of the general acceptance of individual unit valuations in showing the productivity of both labor and machinery. It was also stressed that fundamental facts in negotiations with employers with respect to the maintenance of living standards and other matters for mutual determination industries that cannot pay high wages were characterized as self-convinced of inefficient management and wasteful methods.

Establish Research Fund

Scientific study of company unions, shop representation plans and other similar plans through the establishment of a fund for this purpose to be made up of assessments upon various affiliated unions also was determined upon. This undertaking was advocated as a means of substituting voluntary associations for other forms of organization associated with management.

One of the resolutions that prompted this action was directed against company unions and similar organizations in the textile industry.

That there is need for placing trade union benefit systems upon a stable basis and pooling their future possibilities with the newly-organized Labor Life Insurance organization, known as the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, was strongly urged. It was announced that this company will commence business during the early part of next year with a combined capitalization and surplus of \$600,000, and will issue both group and individual life insurance policies upon the profit-sharing plan.

An increasing study of labor banking also was urged with a view to devising recommendations for safeguarding labor banks by the development of standardized accounting methods and other means.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

Unalterable opposition to compulsory military training was expressed in an unanimously adopted resolution.

Border Smuggling Mentioned

DETROIT (AP)—A proposal advocating joint action between the Mexican and American Federations of labor to curb immigration smuggling along the international boundary opened the door for discussion of Mexican relations in the American Labor convention today.

Representatives of the California Federation of Labor were sponsors of the resolution, which directed the executive council to appoint commissioners to negotiate directly with Mexican Labor leaders in an attempt to provide border regulations through a nebulous form of "gentlemen's agreement" without reference to the problem to the governmental authorities of either Nation. The Mexican federation already has appointed its commissioners.

Need of Adequate Rates

"But considering it by large, I do not believe the Panama Canal is a detriment at all, and I do not take any stock in it as an explanation, even of the St. Paul's disaster. That is just my opinion. There are others who are just as competent and perhaps more competent to form any opinion than I am, who take the other views."

Another witness on the same day was Philip J. Roosevelt, a New York banker, who represented the Northwestern Railroad security holders' committee. The public likewise received an obscured picture of his statement due to a misunderstanding which he has since explained in letters to Mr. Ford and his associates. He undertook to give eight reasons advanced in public discussions to explain the tribulations of the St. Paul system.

The first enumerated was "loss of traffic through its diversion to the Panama Canal." Reporters gained the impression that Mr. Roosevelt was giving this as the prime cause, and they overlooked the fact that he did not endorse any of the reasons in that part of his testimony. On the con-

Panama Canal Aids Railroads, St. Paul Line Receiver Testified

New Interpretation Placed on Views Given by Mark W. Potter—Question Affects Plea of Intermountain Territory on Rates

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—A picture of the troubles of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which refutes the popular idea that Panama Canal competition is the root of the difficulty, is presented by James A. Ford, secretary-treasurer of the Spokane (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce.

In a letter written by Mr. Ford, he cites the verbatim testimony of Mark W. Potter, receiver of the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York on July 27. Mr. Potter not only said the Panama Canal had been overemphasized as an explanation of the adversity of northern railroads, but that the effect of the canal had been to develop the Pacific coast as a whole.

The striking testimony given by Mr. Potter was not generally published, its significance not having been understood, by the reporters who covered the hearing for the Associated Press and New York newspapers. For years the intermountain region has been contending for lower rates, based upon the lesser mileage involved, as compared with coast cities. The arguments from the intermountain territory were combated by the claim that the Panama Canal competition made necessary the apparent discrimination in favor of the longer haul.

Mr. Potter's Testimony

When Mr. Potter, replying to direct question, unequivocally supported the denial by the intermountain points that Panama Canal competition was a reasonable bar to the demands for a rate structure based on the length of haul, the forces led by the Spokane chamber and their associates in other cities of the region were highly elated. Disappointment at the failure of reporters to grasp the meaning of this evidence resulted in Mr. Ford making a statement calling attention to the Potter testimony. The question and answer which strikingly brought out the information regarded as of highest importance to the financial and transportation world, were as follows:

Q.—Do you believe that the construction and operation of the Panama Canal has tended to diminish the traffic and revenue of the St. Paul Railroad system?

Mr. Potter—I think the Panama Canal as an explanation of adversity of the northern lines has been very greatly over-emphasized. I am not at all convinced that the northern lines or any northern line, including the St. Paul, would be better off if today the Panama Canal had not been constructed. I do not think the St. Paul would have been better off if the canal were not there.

Shows Benefit From Canal

"But perhaps the business would not be there, or perhaps other businesses would not be there. I haven't any doubt but that the effect of the Panama Canal has been to develop the coast as a whole, promote the prosperity of the coast, and I think by and large the railroads have been compensated through benefits from the canal which quite take care of the cost of the canal.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

"But perhaps the business would not be there, or perhaps other businesses would not be there. I haven't any doubt but that the effect of the Panama Canal has been to develop the coast as a whole, promote the prosperity of the coast, and I think by and large the railroads have been compensated through benefits from the canal which quite take care of the cost of the canal.

Shows Benefit From Canal

"But perhaps the business would not be there, or perhaps other businesses would not be there. I haven't any doubt but that the effect of the Panama Canal has been to develop the coast as a whole, promote the prosperity of the coast, and I think by and large the railroads have been compensated through benefits from the canal which quite take care of the cost of the canal.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers' organizations and other educational agencies as well as professional men, social workers and citizens, to be held prior to the convening of state federation of labor meetings was approved. This plan was projected as a means of undertaking a study of all elements in community life for the purpose of determining upon ways of dealing with problems of crime and penal administration.

A general call for conference of organized groups representing labor, business men's and women's associations, parent-teachers

ers and retailers. Price trends will be studied by products in both domestic and foreign markets, the causes for changes in trends and temporary fluctuations will be sought. Conditions in industries using products will be investigated and a study will also be made into the buying habits of distributors and consumers.

Many Honors Awarded

Studies will be made of the purchasing power in domestic and foreign markets, style influences and special factors. Marketing methods will be studied with regard to domestic sales to converters, to cutters, other manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Advertising and the relations of manufacturers with distributors will be studied. New potential markets, abroad and at home, will be sought, and methods of development will be studied.

A study of production factors affecting the market will include investigation of the general trend of production, in American mills and foreign mills. Temporary fluctuations in production will be studied. Data will be obtained on stocks of goods in the hands of mills and distributors, converters, cutters, wholesalers, and retailers; a study will be made into costs, both by groups of mills and by cost accounting methods and a further study will be made into credit, that given the mills by banks, that granted by selling agents, and that extended by machinery manufacturers.

John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, outlined the activities of that organization on behalf of the textile industry.

The convention will close this evening with a banquet, at which the speakers will be President William B. MacColl; James R. MacColl, president of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; Edwin Farnham Greene, president, Lockwood, Greene & Co.; Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, president of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc.

At the annual style show last night, showing a large variety of attractive cotton products, prize medals were awarded to the companies.

The prize-winners were: Best morning dress (print goods), Hoosac Cotton Mills; best afternoon dress, Pacific Mills; best morning dress (yarn-dyed), Lorraine Manufacturing Company; best afternoon dress, Lancaster Mills; best evening dress, Boston Manufacturing Company.

The children's exhibit, with Muriel Goodman, four-year-old mannequin of Brooklyn, N. Y., the only entrant, was won by Pacific Mills, which also won the best exhibition prize. The style show will be repeated at the Jordan Marsh Company store Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Memphis Meeting Drafts Plan to Hold 4,000,000 Bales Out of 1926 Market

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14 (Special)—After 15 hours continuous session, the South-wide cotton conference called here by Governor Whitfield of Mississippi and attended by half a dozen other southern governors, heads of co-operative marketing agencies, bankers, United States senators and business men numbering 500, adopted a program for relief of the South in the crisis caused by production of a record-breaking cotton crop with resultant low price. The resolutions called for:

First, withholding of 4,000,000 bales of the present crop to be placed in charge of state co-operative marketing associations now functioning, this cotton to be held in separate pools, for a period of 24 months unless the price justifies selling it earlier; funds to advance 45 to 70 per cent of the present market value to the owners to be obtained from the Federal intermediate bank loans which have offered full facilities of \$400,000,000 if necessary.

Second, to ask the state banking associations to name 10 men from each state to advise with the co-operative boards of directors as to advisability of selling or holding at certain times.

Third, the week of Oct. 25 to 30 set as "Acreage Reduction Week," in which the foregoing plan of withdrawal of cotton together with the necessary agreement to be signed by the growers who contribute to the pool to curtail acreage 25 per cent.

EVENTS TONIGHT

First fall meeting Boston Teachers' Club on Main St. S. Wintonville, Free Public Lecture, "California and the Beautiful and the Wonders of the Great Southwest," Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, Sanders Theater, 8.

Concert by Ursula Greville, soprano, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Boston Food Fair, Horticultural Hall, corner of Bowdoin and Marlboro Streets.

Meeting, the Evening Alliance of Greater Boston, Bulfinch Place Church, Miss Marion C. Nichols, speaker, 8.

Concert by Salomé Haven, 46 Water Street, Charleston, 7:30.

Address by W. Ray Cummings, Boston Expert Round Table, New University Club, 6.

Conference, First Associated College Employment Officers, Walker Memorial Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Show, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Copley Plaza.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Hall, 2 p.m.

Talks to boys and young men working in the downtown business district as to their future, Old South Meeting House, 10 a.m.

Bazaar in aid of the Morgan Memorial Day Nursery, under the auspices of the Morgan Memorial Hospital Foundation, 88 Swanhurst Avenue, beginning in the morning and continuing until 10.

Free tour, Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, as her personal Daily News.

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, \$1.00 per year to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the post office Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Method: Satisfaction Guaranteed. We make them fluffy like new.

Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized as July 1, 1918.

An Advocate for Cotton Fabrics



Children's Costume ("Beach Hour") of Cotton Goods, Exhibited by Pacific Mills at the Style Show of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston.

HARVARD HEARS OXFORD HOLDER OF NORTON CHAIR OF POETRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Fourth, that an executive committee, composed of Dr. B. W. Kilgore of North Carolina, president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Dr. W. H. Scott, Mississippian, member of the Delta and Pine Land Company-Farms, the biggest cotton growers in the South, and C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the Commercial Appeal at Memphis, be constituted to plan the execution of these suggestions.

The committee framing the resolutions was composed of three delegates from each of the 14 states represented, with Austin Peay, Governor of Tennessee, acting as chairman.

The committee asked the governors of the 14 cotton states to investigate the possibilities of extra sessions of their legislatures with a view to enforcing curtailment or acreage.

Cotton Seed Mills Asked to Help Absorb Surplus

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Cotton oil mill officials and representatives of allied industries from four states joined in the south-wide movement to revive prices for cotton and cotton products here. A resolution was passed requesting every mill to buy and hold at least 2000 tons of seed from the market.

The meeting was held under auspices of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers Association and representatives from firms in Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi attended by invitation.

It is pointed out that for each mill to hold 2000 tons of seed will result in a total of 12,000,000 tons being carried over by the mills, which will have the effect of withholding 360,000,000 pounds of oil, 480,000 tons of meal, 860,000 tons of hulls and 240,000 bales of linters.

It is planned that the oil, meal, hulls and linters be sold in an orderly way when needed.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday, with moderate change in temperature; moderate to southwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy today and Friday, no material change in temperature; moderate to fresh south winds.

Northern New England: Increasing clouds, probably followed by showers tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Oakland, Calif.: Standard temperatures (8 a.m. Standard time, 75° meridional) Atlanta 54 Memphis 60 Atlantic City 54 Miami 65 Boston 45 Nantucket 58 Buffalo 45 New Orleans 74 Calais 48 Philadelphia 56 Cambridge 52 Pittsburgh 44 Chicago 52 Portland, Me. 55 Denver 42 San Antonio 52 Eastport 50 San Francisco 60 Galveston 75 St. Louis 56 Haileas 50 Salt Lake City 38 Jacksonville 70 Tampa 75 Kansas City 54 Washington 58 Los Angeles 55

High Tides at Boston Thursday, 4:24 p.m.; Friday 5:10 a.m. Light all vehicles at 5:35 p.m.

Dillenses & Co. THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL. Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Millinery LYNCHBURG, VA.

White Star STEAM LAUNDRY LYNCHBURG, VA.

For more than eighty-two years this store has served the Lynchburg public LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

How about our "Family Wash" Plan!

and found unsatisfactory or at least impermanent."

And when Professor Murray had finished his lecture, as expeditiously as he had begun it, he turned and walked neatly and quickly away from the platform. A shower of applause swept over the shadowy chamber. Professor Murray looked quickly over his left shoulder, a flickering smile touched his face, and he disappeared into the side room, whence he had come an hour earlier.

EDUCATION GROUPS PLAN CO-OPERATION

Meet by Invitation of University Women's Society

Systematization of efforts for the promotion of education was discussed by representatives of a number of organizations devoted directly or indirectly to the cause of education, who met yesterday afternoon at the College Club by invitation of the education committee of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women.

Dr. Lois Hayek Meek of Washington, D. C., chairman of the national committee on education of the American Association of University Women, was the chief speaker, telling of efforts of a nature similar to those proposed for Boston, that are being made all over the country. Dr. Meek spoke especially in the interest of improved pre-school and elementary education.

Miss Abigail Elliot, director of the Ruggles Street Nursery School and Training Center, also spoke, telling of beneficial effects of work at the center.

Associations represented were the Massachusetts Department of Education, the Boston School Committee, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, the City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Municipal League, National Education Association, New England Home Economics Association, the Private School Association, the Women's Education and Industrial Union, the Y. W. C. A., and others.

RADITCH REMARK CAUSED CRISIS

Political Outlook in Yugoslavia Becomes Uncertain

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Oct. 14—The resignation of the Jugoslav Cabinet was due to the alleged action of Stepan Raditch, the Croatian Peasant leader whose party was included in the government coalition with the Radicals, in making offensive remarks about the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia, during the visit of the Czechoslovak members of Parliament to Zagreb, according to an official statement issued here. Mr. Raditch is also stated to have made a scene because the Croatian flag was not hoisted on that occasion.

An attempt was made to smooth the incident over but failed. The Radical members of the Government, however, declared that Mr. Raditch's many indiscretions cannot be further condoned. The breakup of the Radical-Raditchist coalition leaves the political situation very involved.

Public opinion is convinced of the necessity of forming a strong, stable government in view of the many important political and economic issues now confronting the country, but it is impossible to predict how the crisis will be solved.

DISCOVERING THE ORIGINS

To answer this question it may be helpful to begin at the other end and try to discover what the origin of poetry, as known to the European or Mediterranean world, really is. We do not really know what we are looking for. We can see the classicism that stands out as alien against the ordinary style of English poetry, but how are we to recognize the elements in that ordinary style which are the direct poetry from the beginning?

If that can be made out, we shall gain some conception of the sort of subject, language, style, method and spirit that originally made poetry and which constitutes the classical or permanent tradition; we may also observe the sort of variation from norm that has, at different times, as "Hamlet."

Calling attention to the fact that Greek tragedy was never bound by narrow patriotic interests, and that the Athenian poet chose his subjects indifferently in Argos, or Thebes or wherever he might find it, Professor Murray said that Shakespeare, although he wrote a series of English historical plays, was, in his greatest works, as free as the Greeks.

STRUCTURAL SIMILARITIES STUDIED

After pointing out structural and other similarities between Shakespeare's works and that of the later Greek tragedians Professor Murray concluded, "I have merely tried to show, first that in an author of markedly classical leanings, like

Milton, there is, beside the obvious classicism, a great mass of extremely ancient traditional influence; and, next, that the same is true of a very different author, such as Shakespeare, who is commonly supposed to represent the opposite extreme."

"But we remain confronted with the difficulty that when we try to reckon up the amount of unnoticeable and perhaps unconscious classical influence that exists in these authors, we have no real instrument for detecting it. We do not really know what we are looking for. We can see the classicism that stands out as alien against the ordinary style of English poetry, but how are we to recognize the elements in that ordinary style which are the direct poetry from the beginning?"

Discovering the Origins

"To answer this question it may be helpful to begin at the other end and try to discover what the origin of poetry, as known to the European or Mediterranean world, really is. We do not really know what we are looking for. We can see the classicism that stands out as alien against the ordinary style of English poetry, but how are we to recognize the elements in that ordinary style which are the direct poetry from the beginning?"

You'll find these neat, practical spreads for everyday use. The colored crinkle stripes in a variety of widths, make an attractive pattern. Among the colorings are rose, blue, yellow, lavender and green. Size 31x108.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF ALBANY

You can have the same safety, protection and big interest for your money!

Rate of Interest Paid 4½% July 1926

Mail this slip today.

National Savings Bank
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "Safety Deposit Box Messenger in the World."

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

When you purchase goods advertised in

The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a

Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

- (1) What swimming prediction of Captain Webb's has been realized? —Editorial Page
- (2) What former school book has become a classic? —Magazine Features Page
- (3) What is the average attendance at the San Francisco Opera? —Arts Page
- (4) How did the brewers "put over" prohibition? —Letters to the Editor
- (5) Where is the best collection of Browningiana? —The Library
- (6) How does reducing hours of labor increase prosperity? —Editorial Page

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

GARDENERS PAY VISIT TO BOSTON

300 Pupils of Worcester Schools Win Trip by 100 P. C. Standard

Three hundred schoolboy and schoolgirl gardeners from Worcester filed through the Governor's office this morning, shaking hands with Governor Fuller and trooping out to begin a sight-seeing tour of Boston, the reward of 100 per cent standing in the Garden Cities of Worcester.

These young garden makers, together with more than 600 others, raised \$11,000 worth of vegetables during the past season, David A. Scott, chairman of the Garden Cities, Inc., told Governor Fuller. Of this money the youngsters put approximately \$8000 in bank, he said. With them they brought a basket of flowers from their gardens which Walter S. Young, superintendent of schools, presented to the Governor for Mrs. Fuller.

Directed by Mrs. R. P. Bloody, manager of the garden cities movement in Worcester, the children marched through the office, each introducing himself to Governor Fuller by speaking his first name, which the Governor repeated as he shook hands. If they did not give their names loudly enough to be heard, he held their hands while he asked the names again.

At times Mrs. Bloody stopped the line to introduce a gardener who had an exceptional record. Each child carried an American flag. The trip to Boston is an annual event for the young Worcester gardeners, given to those who have perfect gardens and perfect conduct, Mr. Scott explained.

Governor Fuller told the children and their sponsors that he thought the gardening activity was a splendid idea, that it gave them a serious purpose in life and taught them self-reliance.

ANNUAL GARDEN FAIR

Thou art to crouch in when all is done;

Thou art a shapen upon a strong wind;

A golden city shining on a hill;

They said Thou art a peace past sick

When bairns men might dream what

CANADIAN BONDS GET HIGH PRICE

Investment Bankers Association Discuss Interstate Commerce Regulations

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Special)—The Giants power project is dormant at present, but is likely to become a reality of the near future, according to a committee report to the Investment Bankers' Association of America. American railways are enjoying the most prosperous period in their history, although they are meeting the serious competition of auto trucks and auto-busses, the railway securities committee reported. Their present problem was a demand from the conductors and trainmen for a 20 per cent wage increase.

Jerome Haneur of Kuhn, Leob & Co., New York, discussed interstate commerce regulations regarding the selling of railway equipment securities. Corporations had believed that it was very easy to sell securities, and that the margin of profit allowed the investment bankers should get smaller and smaller. But competition had reduced that margin to the extent that few investment bankers were eager to undertake the sale of railway securities. The same was true of state and municipal securities offered in both the United States and Canada.

High Price Obtained*

The Canadian Provinces have received such high prices for their bonds in recent years that they are all spoiled," said Mr. Haneur. "There was no money in distributing these bonds. The public authorities and other issuers of bonds would find it in their best interests not to be too eager for the highest price they can get in competition, but to allow a fair margin for cost of distribution, so that their securities would be widely distributed and permanently held."

German borrowings in the United States up to present totaled around \$1,000,000,000, the foreign securities committee reported. Interest on American loans abroad, other than war loans, was currently paid up.

Problems of Democracy

Rodolphe Lemieux, the Speaker of the last Canadian House of Commons, who addressed the convention, said, in part: "Side by side, the United States and Canada are now working out the problems of a modern democracy." It is the unbroken connection with Britain, the maintenance of British institutions, ideals and traditions that give to Canada her distinctive character, and to her relationship with the United States their significance."

"We have on this continent a joint trusteeship. Our task is not only to explore hidden wealth and develop vast resources; not merely to seek material prosperity. But greater still, and above all, is the duty to conceive ideas and fashion ideals likely to be of enduring benefit to mankind. The real strength and greatness of a people lie in the social, moral and intellectual well-being of its citizenship."

Canada's Security High

Few countries compare with Canada in the security of the guarantee they can offer for profitable investments. Investors of the United States and Great Britain long ago recognized this fact, but never more so than in recent years. American capital invested in Canada now stands at over \$2,500,000,000. Canadians and their people welcome outside capital and are prepared to co-operate in the fullest measure to insure industrial development in their midst. As to tariff policy, I think I am voicing the feelings of the great majority of the Canadian people when I state that a violent swing of the fiscal pendulum of one way or the other would prove disastrous to our economic structure and jeopardize the cause of national solidarity. In fiscal matters there can be no fast rule. Neither can there be an bridled license with those forces that constitute a country's very life.

"My parting words to you are: Let us cultivate the arts of peace between the two countries. Let us set up ideals of justice and good will, of honesty in public and private affairs. Let us be true to our respective trusteeships, arbitrate our difficulties as we have done in the past, and never be recalcitrant to the spirit of the treaties and covenants that regulate our international relations. Let the words of one of your most distinguished citizens who passed away just one year ago: 'Let there be fewer warship and friendships.'"

**STEAMSHIP OWNER
FORESEES AIR TRAFFIC**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Aerial transportation across the Atlantic will vitally affect the steamship business of the future and the character of the vessels in

operation, according to Sir Alfred Yarrow, one of Britain's leading shipbuilders, who arrived here to inspect his Victoria ship-repairing plant. "I do not think the public realizes how serious will be the competition exercised by aircraft in the shipping business," Sir Alfred declared. "The man who wants to go from the United States to Britain quickly 20 years hence will go by air. I think the time is coming when it will be unnecessary to have Atlantic liners of such exceptional speed as some of the present vessels."

"People who are in a hurry will go by air and vessels running upward of 24 knots probably will no longer be necessary. That high speed is obtained at enormous cost and will be dispensed with, I believe, when the airplane has provided a satisfactory alternative. The Atlantic liner of the future, I think, will be a vessel of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons, powered by turbines of 20,000 horsepower, steaming 18 to 20 knots. Whether transportation by air will involve the use of airplanes or airships, however, is a question which has not been answered yet."

HERRIOT QUILTS AS PARTY CHIEF

French Statesman Refuses to Stand Again for Election to Radical Presidency

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 14—The annual Radical Congress opened today at Bordeaux and upon its decision the fate of the Poincaré Government largely depends. Nobody, however, believes the Radicals will repeat their demand of last year for a capital levy. They have utterly broken with the Socialists, and many have realized the necessity for supporting a Cabinet of national union with the object of saving the franc.

Nevertheless, political and personal state is unavoidable, for the Radical extremists are disposed to blame Edouard Herriot, who has been their leader for the failure of the Radical policy inaugurated in May, 1924. The franc was then fifteen to the dollar and before Raymond Poincaré returned it sank to the neighborhood of fifty.

After the abortive attempt of M. Herriot to form a second Cabinet, on the defeat of Joseph Caillaux, who was a rival, the Radical Herriot actually gave his services in a minor capacity to the Poincaré Cabinet, though the Radicals had regarded, since 1924, M. Poincaré as their chief enemy.

This surprising reversal of political fortunes and personal allegiances naturally aroused the ire of intrinsically Radical, who were unwilling to accept the necessity for a truce.

M. Herriot is obliged to renounce the presidency of the party, which he has held since 1919. He declares he will not again stand for election, knowing that it would cause a split. It is obvious that the party of the Radicals has swung round to M. Caillaux's views. M. Caillaux and M. Herriot were adversaries within the Radical ranks. M. Caillaux standing for more conservative measures, opposing the Socialists and the capital levy.

It is felt desirable to mitigate the open dissension, therefore M. Herriot withdraws his candidature for the Presidency, and M. Caillaux also declines to run for the honor. It would appear that Louis Malvy has the best chance to become leader of the party. These internal policies have only relative importance, but whether the congress decides to be friendly or unfriendly toward M. Poincaré, it will have great national, even international, consequences.

DISARMAMENT RALLY

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—A mass demonstration here favoring international disarmament has now been arranged for Oct. 21. This demonstration has been organized by the League of Nations Union. It was to have been held on May 5, last, but was postponed in consequence of the general strike. The League's president, Count Cecil of Chelwood, Walter Runciman, member of Parliament, and Mrs. Helena Maria Swanwick, publicist.

SOBRIETY MARKED IN BRITISH HOUSE

Members Contradict Statement of Drinking Proclivities

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—Remarkable testimony to the sobriety in the House of Commons is being evoked by a statement to the contrary by Dr. Alfred Salter, a Labor member. T. P. O'Connor, the veteran journalist, says that "so far as sobriety is concerned the House of Commons today presents a very favorable contrast to what it was when I entered it 46 years ago." He adds: "The drinking habits of all classes, in-

cluding politicians, has steadily and enormously decreased and the House of Commons exemplifies this decrease."

The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Labor member, says: "There is not place in the kingdom where, under the circumstances, there is greater sobriety than in the House of Commons." Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative, says: "The best witness for the defense are the bars and wine cellars. In recent years there has been a great decline in the amount of alcoholic drink sold in the Commons."

George R. Thorne, Liberal, says: "I have been a life-long abstainer, and might perhaps have been given for supporting Dr. Salter's view if I thought it right, but I think his remarks are much exaggerated and ought not to have been made."

The present situation is regarded as somewhat obscure. The Times, for instance, says editorially, "that the surtax is being 'levied for the present only on Chinese merchants,' not foreigners. As the governmental decree imposing the levy forbids the sale of any unsurtaxed imported goods this implies that the anti-British boycott is only partially lifted."

The British Foreign Office has no information on this point but spokesmen in close touch with official opinion stress the fact that the strike pickets have been withdrawn and Chinese merchants can now sell British goods in Canton, even if British merchants are still unable to do so.

They are aware that after such a long period of boycott things cannot alter overnight, and both sides are likely to feel their way cautiously, waiting to see how events shape themselves.

Meanwhile, it is stated that several shiploads of British goods left Hong Kong for Canton, and if these are successfully disposed of trade is expected to be gradually resumed.

**LEATHER INDUSTRY
SEEKS PROTECTION**

British Manufacturers Paint Gloomy Picture of Conditions

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—The National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, before a special Board of Trade committee here, gave evidence supporting the application of the Safeguarding of Industries Act for the imposition of a protective tariff upon light leather and imitation leather bags and other similar receptacles. The association explained that there was severe competition, especially with Germany, in this industry.

Since 1921 the number of British employed in it has fallen from 16,000 to 9,000, while foreign imports increased by 250 per cent in case of real leather fancy goods and by 200 per cent in artificial leather goods. Two-thirds of the British employees in this trade, the association said, were women, some possessed of high artistic training who are threatened with being driven back into the unskilled labor market if the industry goes under or is reduced to its small present dimensions.

The fact also emerged in evidence that whereas women employees turn out as much work in the present 48-hour week as under the previous 52½-hour arrangement, men produce less than under the old conditions.

It is felt desirable to mitigate the open dissension, therefore M. Herriot withdraws his candidature for the Presidency, and M. Caillaux also declines to run for the honor. It would appear that Louis Malvy has the best chance to become leader of the party. These internal policies have only relative importance, but whether the congress decides to be friendly or unfriendly toward M. Poincaré, it will have great national, even international, consequences.

**SOBRIETY MARKED
IN BRITISH HOUSE**

Members Contradict Statement of Drinking Proclivities

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—Remarkable testimony to the sobriety in the House of Commons is being evoked by a statement to the contrary by Dr. Alfred Salter, a Labor member. T. P. O'Connor, the veteran journalist, says that "so far as sobriety is concerned the House of Commons today presents a very favorable contrast to what it was when I entered it 46 years ago." He adds: "The

drinking habits of all classes, in-

cluding politicians, has steadily and enormously decreased and the House of Commons exemplifies this decrease."

The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Labor member, says: "There is not place in the kingdom where, under the circumstances, there is greater sobriety than in the House of Commons."

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative, says: "The best witness for the defense are the bars and wine cellars. In recent years there has been a great decline in the amount of alcoholic drink sold in the Commons."

George R. Thorne, Liberal, says: "I have been a life-long abstainer, and might perhaps have been given for supporting Dr. Salter's view if I thought it right, but I think his remarks are much exaggerated and ought not to have been made."

The present situation is regarded as somewhat obscure. The Times, for instance, says editorially, "that the surtax is being 'levied for the present only on Chinese merchants,' not foreigners. As the governmental decree imposing the levy forbids the sale of any unsurtaxed imported goods this implies that the anti-British boycott is only partially lifted."

The British Foreign Office has no information on this point but spokesmen in close touch with official opinion stress the fact that the strike pickets have been withdrawn and Chinese merchants can now sell British goods in Canton, even if British merchants are still unable to do so.

They are aware that after such a long period of boycott things cannot alter overnight, and both sides are likely to feel their way cautiously, waiting to see how events shape themselves.

Meanwhile, it is stated that several shiploads of British goods left Hong Kong for Canton, and if these are successfully disposed of trade is expected to be gradually resumed.

**BRITAIN NOT TO
PROTEST SURTAX**

Levy Imposed by Canton Is
Opposed by Japanese—
Situation Obscure

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—Great Britain prefers to wait and see how events in South China develop, and, therefore, will not follow the Japanese example of protesting against the surtax on imported goods imposed by the Canton Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority.

"People who are in a hurry will go by air and vessels running upward of 24 knots probably will no longer be necessary. That high speed is obtained at enormous cost and will be dispensed with, I believe, when the airplane has provided a satisfactory alternative. The Atlantic liner of the future, I think, will be a vessel of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons, powered by turbines of 20,000 horsepower, steaming 18 to 20 knots. Whether transportation by air will involve the use of airplanes or airships, however, is a question which has not been answered yet."

**HERRIOT QUILTS
AS PARTY CHIEF**

French Statesman Refuses to Stand Again for Election to Radical Presidency

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 14—The annual Radical Congress opened today at Bordeaux and upon its decision the fate of the Poincaré Government largely depends. Nobody, however, believes the Radicals will repeat their demand of last year for a capital levy.

They have utterly broken with the Socialists, and many have realized the necessity for supporting a Cabinet of national union with the object of saving the franc.

Nevertheless, political and personal state is unavoidable, for the Radical extremists are disposed to blame Edouard Herriot, who has been their leader for the failure of the Radical policy inaugurated in May, 1924.

The franc was then fifteen to the dollar and before Raymond Poincaré returned it sank to the neighborhood of fifty.

After the abortive attempt of M. Herriot to form a second Cabinet, on the defeat of Joseph Caillaux, who was a rival, the Radical Herriot actually gave his services in a minor capacity to the Poincaré Cabinet, though the Radicals had regarded, since 1924, M. Poincaré as their chief enemy.

This surprising reversal of political fortunes and personal allegiances naturally aroused the ire of intrinsically Radical, who were unwilling to accept the necessity for a truce.

M. Herriot is obliged to renounce the presidency of the party, which he has held since 1919. He declares he will not again stand for election, knowing that it would cause a split.

It is obvious that the party of the Radicals has swung round to M. Caillaux's views. M. Caillaux and M. Herriot were adversaries within the Radical ranks. M. Caillaux standing for more conservative measures, opposing the Socialists and the capital levy.

It is felt desirable to mitigate the open dissension, therefore M. Herriot withdraws his candidature for the Presidency, and M. Caillaux also declines to run for the honor. It would appear that Louis Malvy has the best chance to become leader of the party. These internal policies have only relative importance, but whether the congress decides to be friendly or unfriendly toward M. Poincaré, it will have great national, even international, consequences.

DISARMAMENT RALLY

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—A mass demonstration here favoring international disarmament has now been arranged for Oct. 21. This demonstration has been organized by the League of Nations Union. It was to have been held on May 5, last, but was postponed in consequence of the general strike.

The League's president, Count Cecil of Chelwood, Walter Runciman, member of Parliament, and Mrs. Helena Maria Swanwick, publicist.

**SOBRIETY MARKED
IN BRITISH HOUSE**

Members Contradict Statement of Drinking Proclivities

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—Remarkable testimony to the sobriety in the House of Commons is being evoked by a statement to the contrary by Dr. Alfred Salter, a Labor member. T. P. O'Connor, the veteran journalist, says that "so far as sobriety is concerned the House of Commons today presents a very favorable contrast to what it was when I entered it 46 years ago." He adds: "The

drinking habits of all classes, in-

cluding politicians, has steadily and enormously decreased and the House of Commons exemplifies this decrease."

The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Labor member, says: "There is not place in the kingdom where, under the circumstances, there is greater sobriety than in the House of Commons."

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative, says: "The best witness for the defense are the bars and wine cellars. In recent years there has been a great decline in the amount of alcoholic drink sold in the Commons."

George R. Thorne, Liberal, says: "I have been a life-long abstainer, and might perhaps have been given for supporting Dr. Salter's view if I thought it right, but I think his remarks are much exaggerated and ought not to have been made."

The present situation is regarded as somewhat obscure. The Times, for instance, says editorially, "that the surtax is being 'levied for the present only on Chinese merchants,' not foreigners. As the governmental decree imposing the levy forbids the sale of any unsurtaxed imported goods this implies that the anti-British boycott is only partially lifted."

The British Foreign Office has no information on this point but spokesmen in close touch with official opinion stress the fact that the strike pickets have been withdrawn and Chinese merchants can now sell British goods in Canton, even if British merchants are still unable to do so.

They are aware that after such a long period of boycott things cannot alter overnight, and both sides are likely to feel their way cautiously, waiting to see how events shape themselves.

Meanwhile, it is stated that several shiploads of British goods left Hong Kong for Canton, and if these are successfully disposed of trade is expected to be gradually resumed.

**BRITAIN NOT TO
PROTEST SURTAX**

Levy Imposed by Canton Is
Opposed by Japanese—
Situation Obscure

By Special Cable

LONDON, Oct. 14—Great Britain prefers to wait and see how events in South China develop, and, therefore, will not follow the Japanese example of protesting against the surtax on imported goods imposed by the Canton Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority.

"People who are in a hurry will go by air and vessels running upward of 24 knots probably will no longer be necessary. That high speed is obtained at enormous cost and will be dispensed with, I believe, when the

GOVERNOR RESTS ON HIS RECORD

Says Wet and Dry Question Not Issue in Present Gubernatorial Campaign

Governor Fuller declared that "if the election is going to be determined solely on whether a candidate is wet or dry, I don't want to run for office."

The Republican candidate for re-election as Governor of Massachusetts made this assertion at the fall meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in Tremont Temple and reiterated it at Republican rallies in Malden and Medford last night.

The Governor insisted that he is a candidate for re-election on the accomplishments of his present administration as the chief executive of the State. He said the wet and dry question is not an issue in this gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts.

At the Tremont Temple meeting, the Governor followed Senator Butler who said: "The Republican Party has received the approval of the people of Massachusetts and the people are once more registering their purpose to stand by Calvin Coolidge." The Senator spoke also at the Malden and Medford rallies, stressing the accomplishments for efficiency and economy made by the Coolidge Administration.

At the night rallies, Governor Fuller said that the only issue with which a gubernatorial campaign is concerned is the state administration. He added:

"There is Constitutional Liberty League in Boston, and they have recently announced that they are going to spend a whole lot of money and effort to advocate that a candidate should be voted in every office, regardless of whether the office has anything to do with prohibition, on the simple question of wet or dry."

"I cannot believe that the great State of Massachusetts, whose standards have been such for the choice of its Governors that we have only recently given the United States a President, is going to choose its future Governor on the simple proposition of wet and dry, regardless of their other qualifications and accomplishments."

"When I took the oath of office in January, 1925, I found that because of extraordinary happenings there was to be charged to my administration almost a million and a half dollars outside of the regular expenses. In spite of this increasing cost of government elsewhere, we succeeded in holding the tax rate for 1925 and 1926 to \$12,000,000. This is \$2,000,000 less than the State tax of 1921, which was \$14,000,000."

The Democratic senatorial and gubernatorial candidates, David L. Walsh and William A. Gaston, will speak at political meetings tonight in Brockton, as will Senator Butler and Governor Fuller.

CHILDREN TO COMPETE FOR FREE MUSIC CLASS

A second examination of candidates for admittance to the free classes for children is announced by the New England Conservatory of Music to take place in Room 33, Conservatory Building at 10 a. m. These classes cover the subjects of singing, folk dancing, music reading, and writing and appreciation of music. Candidates for scholarships in the classes should be between the ages of six and 12 years.

Ballard Collection of Oriental Rugs

There is something strange in the picture of these hundred or more rugs of the famous Ballard collection as they hang primly upon the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. For such softness and mystery, such subtlety and mastery, such magnificence combine in environments of light and shade, of symmetrical light and more intimate architecture. Of course, beautiful things like these hold their own almost anywhere, we must admit. But we are a little dazed by the juxtaposition: one after another the charming textiles force themselves upon the vision. One has not begun to lose oneself in this place, when its neighbor beckons, fairly tugs one away from incomplete joy to participate in the promise of others. However, whatever community has the privilege of the view of these rugs may consider itself favored.

Much has been written concerning the merits of this particular collection. Mr. Ballard traveled far and wide, selected from enormous quantities of rugs and eventually purchased each for the peculiar thrill that it involved. The possible collector of whatever kind always an interesting individual who wraps his enthusiasm in the patterns of the finest specimens of his hobby. He reads all sorts of human emotions and experiences, moods and caprices, personality and idealism into the subject.

His taste refines itself constantly with experience. He begins to associate certain qualities with each group, qualities that were never consciously in the thoughts of the producers. He weaves romance and poetry about the thing. He shows the results of his efforts to the public that benefits from the particularly discerning nature of his hobby. We can read the particular preferences and tastes of Mr. Ballard from the predominance of certain types in his collection. We discover his fair for the fine pattern and subtle evanescent shadings. The mysticism and strangeness of Oriental belief and feeling, too strange for us to comprehend, is hinted at in his foreword to the catalogue, "The wonderful haze which overpreads them gradually fades away into a beautiful mist which vanishes again into airy nothingness—a mere suggestion of something so subtle, it leaves one in a dream."

For the collector, they have more than an aesthetic significance, although indeed this would be enough to attract him to them. For besides, there is the interest in the meaning of the ancient symbols so many of which are incorporated. Each cult lends its own interpretation to the meaning of geometric forms, to the conventionalized flower patterns;

angles, stripes, and zigzags have their meanings, and then there is the historical and religious significance that enters. They are almost documents of their time, documents that are more important than mere written fact, for they incorporate the spirit and sensibility, the fundamental rhythm and order of things.

One could write at great length of the beauties of color and design. Each has its peculiar charm. The Persian, the Ghurdes, the Kouls, the Bergama, the Ladik, the Oushak, have their individual choice of more or less realistic design, the predominance of certain colors, the development of a particular mood. Time has softened them and added to their charms. They have been worn down and dragged about in various ways. But nothing seems to have stamped out the penetrating calm of beauty and skill that is present in all of them. They represent a romance beautifully woven in themselves, and carried on through the strange experiences that these rugs have traversed. Says the collector, "They have made pilgrimages over the hot sands of the deserts, on the backs of camels, crossed oceans, and finally found a peaceful haven where they may remain, to be reverently viewed half century after half century, then to come into another period of unrest and warfare, and through that into still another ownership. Almost all really old rugs have passed through this experience."

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS CRITICIZED BY "FIN. COM."

Report Charges Civil Service List Ignored, Excessive Sums Paid on Contracts, and Other Violations

Charges that civil service regulations have been ignored; that excessive sums are paid for assembling fire hydrants; that contracts have been let to inexperienced individuals, in one case to a youth 22; that some contracts have been awarded without advertising; and other alleged irregularities said to exist in the Department of Public Works, are included in a special report to Mayor Nichols today, made by the Finance Commission.

The report specifies that Delbert F. McFadden, 22 years of age, formerly a factory worker and wagon driver, had received a \$643 contract for furnishing labor to connect new houses with the water service while there were 300 men available on the civil service list. The report says that Mr. McFadden admitted that he never visited the job carried on in his name, leaving this detail to his uncle, a special policeman in an amusement house. The uncle testified later that he visited the jobs two or three times a week, but left most of the supervision to his son, aged 21, who had been a department store clerk at \$18 a week before he "landed" on the McFadden job as foreman at \$48 a week.

No liability insurance was ever taken out or paid for on these jobs, the report says, although McFadden charged the city 5 per cent for insurance. The Finance Commission believes the city should be reimbursed by McFadden on this 5 per cent item, and that the district attorney should be notified.

In the sewer service, Fred E. Bowes was awarded contracts totaling \$3,768 to build manholes and catchbasins in various parts of the city. The Finance Commission engineer says the work could profitably have been done for \$1,884.

The report continues:

The firm of Gardella & Solaro has been given similar work amounting to \$307,285. Mr. Gardella is a former policeman and Solaro is a florist and proprietor of a fruit stand in Dock Square. The Finance Commission's engineer estimated that the city paid 100 per cent more for this work than it should have paid and consequently lost \$1536.

"Michael H. Loonee was awarded work on catch basins and manholes, aggregating \$587,27. He admitted that his contracts were 'gift' contracts. Many of these catch basins and manholes adjoin each other on the same street or are within short distance of one another. These contracts, therefore, could and should have been advertised.

"John J. Loonee, brother of Michael H. Loonee, was also given contracts to the extent of \$13,665.51. These two brothers received, therefore, under unadvertised contracts \$19,565.78, which according to the estimates of the engineer of the Finance Commission, involved 100 per cent profit. D. F. O'Conor bid for catch basins on Merrimac Street, Billerica Street, and Main and Cottrell Streets, and within short distance of one another. The total cost was \$1846.27, and the work should have been included in publicly advertised proposals. In this case also, as in the Loonee case, a brother, T. J. O'Conor, was given other work of the same character to the extent of \$3725.

"Under this system of giving out small contracts under \$1000 one by one, until the total sum involved was large, the Pierce Company received work without public competition to the extent of \$1,130,936, which is 11 times the amount allowed in an unadvertised contract under the charter amendments when no emergency exists."

Concerning fire hydrants, the report says:

"Until recently the city has assembled fire hydrants in its own shops, using parts made under contract from its own patterns. Up to 1921 the department published in its reports the detailed statement of the cost of manufacturing hydrants. The last table published shows that the total cost for each hydrant of the more expensive kind manufactured was \$34.20. This was made up of \$27.28 for labor, to which item 37 per cent was added for overhead, making a total sum of \$37.45 for labor and \$5.77 for stock.

"In 1926 the work of assembling hydrants was given to the McCulloch Manufacturing Company without competition. The city furnished the materials. Bills submitted show that the company charged for its services an average price of \$11.38 per hydrant for assembling only."

"Thus, the McCulloch Company was enabled to charge for assembling a hydrant as much as the total cost of building a hydrant by the city force in 1921.

"The town of Brookline obtains

WORLD'S ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS UNITE IN ANIMALS' DEFENSE

Philadelphia Congress Has Vigorous Program Outlined—Hope for Greater Co-ordination of All Agencies

Looking forward to a greater coordination in the activities of its member organizations and an extension of its increasing efforts to safeguard animals from experimentation, the second International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress to meet in the United States will convene in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17 to 20.

Giving proof of the great advances in popularity which the humane cause has had in recent years, reports will be submitted at the convention showing that the various humane education and anti-vivisection societies affiliated with the congress has increased from 12 in 1920 to 60 in 1926. This figure does not include the organizations interested in similar work who are independent.

Large Attendance Expected

Indications are now that several hundred persons from various sections of the United States as well as Canada and England will attend the

congress during its four-day session next week.

The International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, which will meet with the congress, will consider an advance legislative program, designed to crystallize into the statute the opposition to vivisection which it has found to be considerably increasing.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society with headquarters at Philadelphia, the oldest Anti-Vivisection Society in America, is to entertain the conference as a part of the Sesquicentennial celebration in that city.

Many distinguished guests from this country and overseas will be present, including Rev. Basil G. Bourchier of London, who will preach a sermon on kindness to animals and the anti-vivisection cause at the opening of the congress Sun-

day evening.

Col. James F. Donegan, retired medical officer of the British Army, will speak on Monday evening, and the Duchess of Hamilton, president of the Animal Protection and Anti-Vivisection Society of London, and Miss Lind-Hagerty, honorary general secretary of the same organization, will be the speakers at a mass meeting on Tuesday evening.

Somers of the Speakers

On the first public meeting of the season of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, today, Mrs. Lenora B. Simpkins of Spokane, Wash., president of the Washington Humane Education and Anti-Vivisection Society spoke of the work in the northwest which has developed rapidly within the past few years, the membership of the society of which she is the head being already as large as most of the eastern societies were a decade ago.

"While all anti-vivisection societies are of necessity doing pioneer work, this is especially true of the Washington Society," she said. "Until quite recently it was the only anti-vivisection society in the northwestern part of the United States, although two other active organizations have been established in Victoria, and Vancouver, B. C. Last spring the Washington society sponsored a society in Portland, Ore., which promises to become a center of interest in that section. Another offspring of the Washington Anti-Vivisection Society is the flourishing Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society of Chicago, founded three years ago.

There are number of societies in southern California and they united a few years ago in a referendum campaign for an amendment to the State Constitution forbidding vivisection. In many parts of the Northwest there is so little knowledge of vivisection that much of the work of the society there has been to bring home to the people facts concerning the practice and to arouse public sentiment in opposition to it."

John S. Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, will speak on "The Menace of Human Vivisection" on Wednesday afternoon and will also take part in the open forum on Tuesday. Mrs. Maud R. L. Freshel of Boston and New York, president of the Millennium Guild, will also speak.

Among the other speakers are Robert R. Lopez, president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Philadelphia; Ann Vivisection Work in America; Hon. Charles Edward Russell, Washington, D. C., president of the Anti-Rodeo League and the American Medical Liberty League.

Mr. Simpkins is on her way to the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress to be held in Philadelphia beginning next Sunday, at which also will be present the representatives from all the other Pacific coast organizations.

Mrs. Frank Bassil Tracy, executive secretary of the New England Society, spoke of her visits to several societies in the West. She also attended a meeting of the Anti-Rodeo

League and the American Medical

Liberty League.

It was announced that the Dutchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-Hagerty, delegates to the Congress from Great Britain, are to speak for the New England Society in Huntington Hall, on the evening of Oct. 26. Preceding the public meeting a dinner will be given in their honor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

John Orth, pianist, played several selections.

HARVARD TO HEAR SYMPHONIES

Beginning tonight, nine Thursday evening concerts will be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge. These concerts pursue the aim and tradition of a cycle of symphony concerts especially designed for Harvard students and members of the faculty.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 14

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

5 p.m.—Evening of Novelties,

with the Traymore Singing Quartet; address by W. A. Booth, Eng.

WCFS, Portland, Me. (364 Meters)

6 p.m.—Stocks, grain market, weather,

announcements and news. 6:30—Chil-

dren's period. 7:30—Sports results. 7:30—Circus program.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (458 Meters)

4 p.m.—Pop-City Play Trio. 4:15—

5 p.m.—Pop—Guitar.

WEAF, New York City (490 Meters)

6 p.m.—Dinner music. 7—Mid-week

hymn sing. 7:30—Music. 8—Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston, Eng. (317 Meters)

6 p.m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Sym-

phony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Enter-

tainers. 8—Studio program.

WCRB, Boston, Eng. (417 Meters)

6 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:30—Organ

recital.

WJZ, New York City (490 Meters)

6 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:30—Organ

recital.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (215 Meters)

7 p.m.—Program of music. 9 to 12—

Popular program.

WYCA, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:30—Sports

news. 8—Music.

WZB, New York City (455 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:45—Sports

news. 8—Music.

WZL, New York City (455 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Dinner program. 8—Sports

news. 8:30—Music.

WYOM, Homewood, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p.m.—String orchestra. 8—Popular

music.

WYMA, New York City (451 Meters)

6 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:30—Weather

GUGGENHEIM AIR SCHOOL PLANNED

\$200,000 Building to Start Graduate Institution at California Tech

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the establishment of the Daniel Guggenheim Graduate School of Aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology have been announced by Frederick W. Hinrichs, dean of the institute, at the opening of the new school year. One of the first steps will be the erection of a \$200,000 building to house this school, which, it is believed, will make Pasadena one of the principal centers for aeronautical development in the United States.

Several months ago it was announced that the sum of \$300,000 had been allocated to the California Institute of Technology by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, and that certain definite arrangements had been made for the development of a course of aeronautics at the institute.

A definite fifth-year course in aeronautics is to be instituted, the dean said, which will include the study of such subjects as stress analysis for airplanes, free and forced oscillations, wind channel, propeller designing, mathematical theory of stability and control, aircraft airspeed and sealant design practice, aeroplane photography, instruments used in aircraft, and commercial aeronautics.

Among the distinguished lecturers who will appear at the institute during the coming year are Dr. William C. Munro of Harvard, who will give the sophomore lectures on history; Prof. H. A. Lorentz, physicist of the University of Leiden, who will give advanced lectures on recent developments in mathematical physics, and Dr. Joseph Conant, professor of organic chemistry at Harvard, who will be here from Feb. 1 to April 15.

ARAB RESISTANCE FINANCED BY COUNTRYMEN IN AMERICA

So Says Dr. H. E. Woolever Upon His Return From Trip Through Mediterranean Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON Arabian armed resistance against the French in Syria is being financed to a considerable extent by countrymen living in America, according to Dr. H. E. Woolever, editor and director of the National Methodist Press. Dr. Woolever, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Mediterranean countries, declared that America's absence from the League of Nations was one of the chief causes for the difficulties and revolts that have arisen in mandated territory.

"The French are fighting a losing battle in their attempt to coerce the Arabians," Dr. Woolever declared. "The Druses are only the fighting front of the Arab revolt in Syria. They claim there are 11,000,000 Arabians, both Christian and Muhammadan, who are against the French. They may fight among themselves but against France they make common cause."

All through the Mediterranean region the leaders in religious, political and financial circles reportedly stressed to me the fact that the loss of American influence in the League of Nations was responsible for the great evils that have arisen from the control by the great powers of mandated islands. They point out that these nations cannot question one another because all have soiled hands. The people of the Mediterranean countries feel that with America in the League of Nations there would have been one great influence that would have been a restraining power."

Dr. Woolever declared that some of the chief objections of the Syrians to French management were the taking away of their gold and substituting therefor depreciated French paper money, and the use of Negro colonial troops. He said he was shown communications from many cities in America containing considerable contributions from Syrians

to their embattled countrymen. He was also told that many Arabian merchants after closing their shops at night take part in raids against the French, returning to their stores in the morning.

The French, according to Dr. Woolever, have no information of the sources of food and water of the insurgents. Great hidden wells and cisterns in villages give the raiders supplies, he was told, but their locations are unknown to the French, who have tried to destroy the water supply of the Arabians.

Dr. Woolever found a rapidly growing nationalistic spirit among the young Egyptians who, he declared, showed a marked similarity to the displayed by the Italian Fascisti youth.

Dr. Woolever said that throughout the Mediterranean the mercantile class, to a large extent, made up of Greeks and Armenians, Greece, he declared, has done a very splendid work in taking care of the 1,500,000 Greek and Armenian refugees from Turkey. This influx, he said, has brought to Greece a new strain of sturdy, energetic and trained people. Travel through the region Dr. Woolever found quite comfortable and regular, but expensive.

"All through this region, as in all of Europe," he said, "the parliamentary government is going through a terrific ordeal and test. Only in Switzerland and some of the Scandinavian countries is there any stability. Upon America, now too much immersed and satisfied with its material well-being, rests the responsibility of aiding the stabilization of these nations."

Best Silk Shops
Forty South Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N.Y. • Oakwood 6-800
25 Smart Fall Shades in
Fine Canton Crepe
\$2.95
the yard
Usually Sold at \$8.95 the Yard
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NEW YORK

A Definite Purpose

UNLESS our time, our efforts and our money are all used wisely we cannot expect to build success.

It is an old story, but true, that people who decide on a definite purpose and use all energy and every thought in that direction, saving their spare money, will accomplish their object.

The basis of almost all that we want or need is money. If we make up our minds to set aside just enough for necessary expenses, and also make provision for regular savings, we will find it easier to reach our goal.

We have just published a booklet called
"THE VALUE OF A DEFINITE PURPOSE"

which gives helpful information. We shall be glad to give you a copy if you will call.

The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
58TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

BRANCH BANKING DELAY EXPECTED

Continued Contest Over McFadden Bill Amendments Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Official critics expect another long and difficult struggle in Congress over the issue of the McFadden branch banking bill. Although the American Bankers' Association at its recent annual convention in Los Angeles endorsed the measure, so strenuous was the dissent and so close was the vote on the question of approval that favorable consideration from Congress is not looked for without additional effort. Opponents of branch banking disclosed sufficient strength, it is believed, to indicate that a determined fight will be made against the bill with one certain result—considerable delay before a final decision is reached.

The McFadden branch banking bill as endorsed by the bankers did not include the much-controversial Hull amendments. These amendments limit considerably the scope of branch banking. The House at the last session of Congress approved the bill with the Hull amendments attached.

The Senate stripped these limitations from the measure and it went into conference. After several weeks of almost daily deliberations by the House and Senate conference committees no compromise was reached and the controversy remained at a stalemate when Congress adjourned for the summer.

Controversy Forecast

When the session reconvenes in December the conference committee will resume their consideration of the bill. Supporters of the project are apprehensive that unless the issue is settled at this session of Congress it will be years before another bill could be put through the two houses.

The McFadden Bill has been called "a branch banking bill" because that feature of the proposed legislation has caused a greater amount of discussion than both branches of Congress of any other part of the bill, and one of the branch banking provisions stands today as the most vital and important difference between the House and the Senate.

The bill as it passed the House would permit national banks and state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system to have branches within the corporate limits of the cities in which they are located, subject, however, to the approval of the controller of the currency.

Banks in cities with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000 could have one branch. Banks in cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000 could have two branches, and banks in cities with a population of over 100,000 might have an unlimited number of branches, provided, however, that the laws of the states in which the banks that desire to have branches are located, authorize branch banking at the time of the approval of the McFadden bill.

Differ on Amendments

This last limitation, "at the time of the approval of the McFadden bill," constitutes the greatest difference between the Senate and the House with respect to the subject of branch banking. This language is in the "Hull amendment" and if the bill is enacted into law with that amendment part of it, national banks and state bank members of the Federal Reserve System located in 22 states that authorize branch banking now would be permitted to have city branches.

But national banks and state

bank members of the Federal Reserve System, located in the other 26 states that do not authorize branch banking at this time, would not be permitted to have city branches, even though the laws of the states in which they are located are changed so as to permit branch banking to be carried on.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee cut this amendment out of the bill. An effort to restore it when the measure was under discussion in the Senate was defeated by a vote of 60 to 17. Thus the Hull amendments constitute a vital point of difference between the two branches of Congress, which must be reconciled before the McFadden bill can become law.

Opposition to branch banking comes largely from the numerous small and medium sized unit banks located in small communities. They are also behind the Hull amendments. The McFadden bill among other things would permit national banks to deal in real estate.

What They are Saying.

VISCOUNT GREY:
"Only one thing will really produce good will between employer and employee, and that is complete partnership in the industry."

HOWARD R. GOLD: "Industrial problems are solvable where there is a will to be fair."

WILL DURANT: "Having read my reviewers, I understand a little better now Job's anxiety that his enemy should write a book."

J. ST. LOE STRACHEY: "A nation is no more to be judged by the contents of its dustbin, however squalid, than is a family."

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM: "Human civilization is built on an instinctive striving for goodness and truth."

PAUL LOEBE: "A wave of pessimism always accompanies the birth of great truths."

GUSTAV STRESEMANN: "Trade is the pacemaker on the road which makes new connections across frontiers and removes the economic anomalies of the peace treaties."

PERRY MARSHALL: "In Love's new religion, the sword shall give place to the trowel."

SIR JOHN FERGUSON: "Character is what a man is; reputation may be what he is not."

PEDIFORME SHOES

A Real Comfort Shoe
A real comfort shoe that carries the weight of the body off the side of the foot, and yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes. It is a unique and original style and appearance. Supports the arch and gives free play to the toes and ankles. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.

Write for new style Book G

PEDIFORME SHOE CO.
26 W. 50th St., N.Y. 282 Lexington St., Brooklyn

To Better Serve You
In this exclusive French Hairdressing Parlor, each department is under the supervision of an expert. A complete hairdressing service amid refined surroundings.

R. LOUIS
26 West 55th Street
New York City
Opposite Hotel Plaza
Phone Plaza 3-940, 3050.

Hair Goods Exclusively at 683 Fifth Avenue

HENRY C. MEYER
119 East 34th Street

Conceived and Executed by Great Pianists

MUSIC

Unsurpassed for Dancing

The AMPICO is priced from \$695

Wm. Knabe & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 39th Street, New York

WOMEN DEMAND CENSUS STATUS

Federation of Clubs Seeks Listing Home-Making as Occupation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The listing of home-making as an occupation in the 1930 census of the United States is demanded by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which must be reconciled before the McFadden bill can become law.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee cut this amendment out of the bill. An effort to restore it when the measure was under discussion in the Senate was defeated by a vote of 60 to 17. Thus the Hull amendments constitute a vital point of difference between the two branches of Congress, which must be reconciled before the McFadden bill can become law.

Opposition to branch banking comes largely from the numerous small and medium sized unit banks located in small communities. They are also behind the Hull amendments. The McFadden bill among other things would permit national banks to deal in real estate.

is the listing of home equipment in the same way that farm and factory equipment is registered. It is just as important to know whether farm homes are adequately equipped with electricity and running water, and with labor-saving devices to liberate the farm woman from unremitting toil, as to know the number of farm tractors used in a given section or the number of spindles in a cotton factory.

"Women have come to believe that they themselves must put the value on their work for the family, the community and the country, and by making this request for recognition they are doing so," it was stated in the announcement of the campaign treatment of American housewives.

"Candidates for political office are asked by the federation to query candidates for political office on their position on the question.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the American Home Department, have sent 16,000 letters to state presidents and officers of local clubs, asking them to support the memorandum recently sent to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, which makes the following request.

Urge That Home Maker Be Listed

"That the class of women referred to in the first sentence of Paragraph 158, 'Women doing house-work,' of 'Instruction to Enumerators,' United States Census Bureau, Jan. 1, 1920, be listed in Column 26 of the population schedule as 'Home-maker,' and that in the new blank corresponding space in Column 27 the word 'Home' be written."

Mrs. Sherman, who throughout her administration has stressed the need of fitting good homes to the profession of homemakers and for the protection of the home, on an improved basis of efficiency in management and equipment believes that the refusal of the government to recognize home-making as an occupation, worthy of being listed with industrial and professional pursuits, is preventing adequate public recognition of the home-maker as a prime factor in the nation's economic and social life.

A statement issued from Washington headquarters of the federation asserted that the "urban home survey" recently conducted by the Federation of Women's Clubs which took into consideration the conditions in millions of homes, reveals that home equipment is far below the standard of efficiency in the great industrial, commercial and professional workshops."

Want Home Equipment Listed

The second change in the census which is advocated by the federation

Proposal to Mend Liberty Bell Is Based on Use of New Methods

Philadelphia Foundry Men Think Crack Could Be Repaired and Possible Further Disintegration Checked

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence) — Philadelphia foundrymen are considering asking permission to restore the old Liberty Bell to its original condition and enable the inspiring tones that have been silent for nearly 100 years to be sounded again.

A suggestion to this effect was made by John Alexander in an address delivered at a meeting of the Foundrymen's Association in this city last week. Mr. Alexander's remarks were to the effect that it was bordering upon willful neglect to allow the old bell to remain in a damaged condition and useless for its original purpose when there was every indication that with the facilities provided by modern foundry science, the damage to the old bell could be repaired.

Many of the foundrymen expressed their opinion that if the bell were minutely examined by competent metallurgical experts, the cause for the disintegration of the relic could be determined and the correct modern method of repair pursued accordingly.

Philadelphia foundrymen who have examined the surface of the bell declared that gas and sand holes are apparent, probably being due to faulty casting or inferior materials, and that investigation has been made to whether these defects will be responsible in the passage of time for the widening of the already prominent crack and further disintegration.

The bell was ordered to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary under the Charter of 1701. It was cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, and arrived here in August, 1752, aboard the clipper ship Matilda. While testing, it was cracked, and was recast by Pass and Snow, ingenious foundrymen of this city, a considerable amount of copper being added to its brittleness.

In April, 1753, the bell was hung but was found to have very inferior tonal qualities, due to the excessive amount of copper added. This resulted in a second recasting, and the bell was hung again in June of the same year. The original inscription from Leviticus 25: 10: "Proclaim

Priscilla Sewing Box
Finest in any color.
F. O. B. New York, \$12.50
Personally conducted shopping tours.
Letters of introduction to
those who have fine
furniture finished to
order.
RUNAWAY JOHNSON
Furniture and Home Decorations
324 East 38th St., New York

Fee Brothers
11 X. Water St.
Rochester, N.Y.
Made from pure
maple syrup and
fine granulated
sugar.
Buddy Ford
2231 Broadway
Near Seventy-Ninth Street
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Madison 4-878

Au Quatrième

Antique Spanish Lanterns

The Traditional Andalusian Farol

Andalusia had a special manner of solving its lighting problem, quite different from the hanging lamps and iron hoops used in other parts of Spain. The beautiful lanterns in Au Quatrième's large and varied collection are typical of those still to be seen in every Seville patio. What especially distinguishes them is the fact that up of many intricately shaped panes of glass and of heavy sheet tin fancifully cut into open-work patterns and painted or gilded. There are a great many charming little hexagonal ones in this group, often with red, blue or green panes alternating with clear or frosted glass and topped by a quaint crown of metal leaves or pierced work. These are either fitted as side lights or suspended from chains. In one interesting pair the panes are shaped in petal-like points.

Then there is a group of much larger lanterns, many very elaborate and beautiful in design, with spire-like points and miniature oriels of glass, or very exquisite pierced metal work. One beautiful pair has glass stars suspended above the six-sided structure. Sometimes alternating panes are frosted in lacy patterns.

A Lantern of Heroic Proportions

Quite the most extraordinary example in the collection is of really heroic proportions, and almost architectural in structure. It is a huge hexagonal affair with six protecting turrets, separated by arched panes, each crowned with metal leaves and a lily. The top of the main struc-

ture also wears its metal crown, and the base is clasped by a cluster of metal leaves. The metal-work separating the panes is in all of

INDORSES TREND TO LARGER FARM

Professor of Agriculture Sees Success in Methods Used by "Big Business"

COLUMBIA, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—"Farming in the future will tend more and more in two directions—either highly developed and perfected specialties, or corporation or department store style of farming."

Such is the view of O. R. Johnson, professor of farm management in the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri. He sees success for the farmer in the general adoption of "big business" methods.

"The American farmer will have to make his plans for the future on a different basis than those he has made in the past," says Professor Johnson. "We hear economists and historians speaking of the age of machinery. This age of machinery is only a small step in the transition, so far as agriculture goes."

Decrease in Land Values

"Five years ago we told farmers, they should enlarge their business to make satisfactory incomes," Mr. Johnson recalls. "The public thought this was a joke, and felt it to be heresy to speak against the little farm well tilled." But we have seen ever since that the man with a good-size farm only fairly well tilled made more money than the man on the little farm.

"The individual farmer in the past has been able to make a comfortable living, and this has depended on increased value of his land to provide a competency for his old age and a legacy for his children. In the last six years we have seen this increased land value obliterated, and the middle western farmer has come to realize what farmers in older areas learned long ago—that land values must eventually be based on the earning ability of the land."

Capitalizing the Plant

"The corn belt farmer is reluctant to reduce inventories to an earning basis. He claims he is not getting wages for his time. This claim is valid only if we admit that his land is worth as much as he thinks it is."

"In a factory, labor, raw materials and operating capital are paid for first. Then the plant, or fixed investment, is worth whatever the remaining income will amount to when capitalized. I wonder if we won't have to figure the farm on the same basis."

"In other words, farmers, instead of saying they're getting low wages for their time, might say if they are paid wages commensurate with other opportunities, their business leaves to be capitalized in the 1 and a value an earning which represents much less than they have believed the land worth. Some of these days we will figure land values in this way."

TRADE BOARD EXEMPTS COPPER EXPORT GROUP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Copper Exporters, Inc., recently organized in New York, has filed papers with the Federal Trade Commission under the export trade act which grants exemptions from anti-trust laws to concerns engaged exclusively in export trade. Officials of the commission explained that its only function was to accept the papers as a matter of record.

In announcing that the incorporation papers had been filed, the Federal Trade Commission pointed out that the export trade act exempts

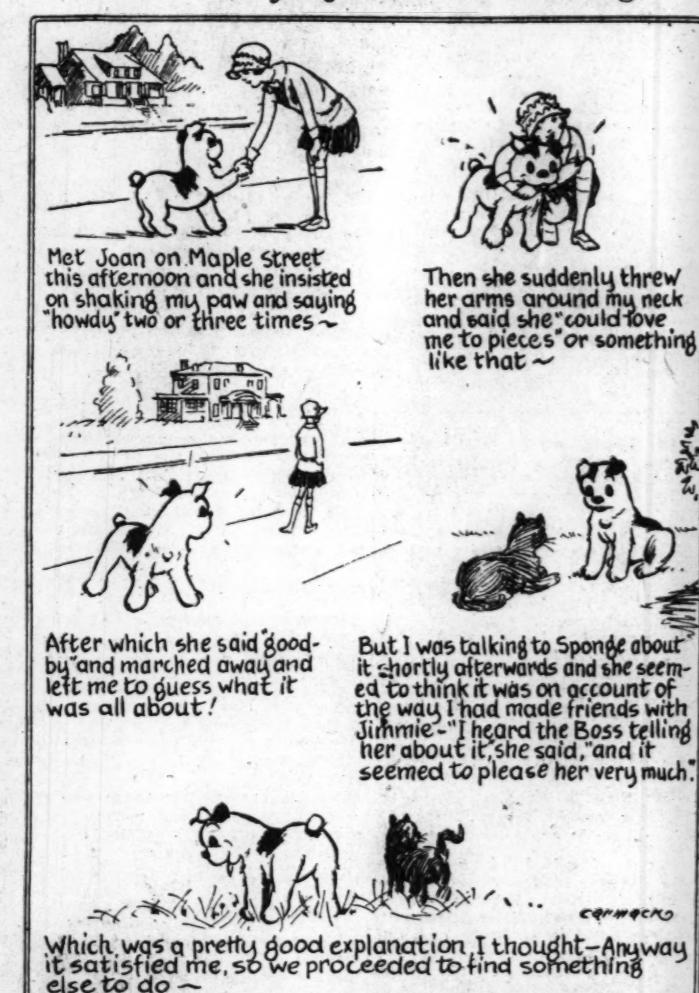
tions were intended with "the provision that there be no restraint of trade within the United States nor restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor and with the further prohibition of any agreement, understanding, conspiracy or act to depress prices or substantially lessen competition within the United States or otherwise restrain trade therein."

LA FOLLETTE SPLIT WIDENS IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Continuation of the split in the La Follette Progressive forces of Wisconsin is seen in the announcement of Fred R. Zimmerman, Republican nominee for Governor, that he will not support the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention.

In the recent state primary Mr. Zimmerman, who is Secretary of State, won the gubernatorial nomination as an independent, who opposes the so-called "Madison ring," whose leader, Gov. John J. Blaine, carried off the nomination for United States Senator.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



RECALL OF GOVERNOR IS SOUGHT IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14 (AP)—A state-wide movement to recall Governor Roland H. Hartley is being organized here under a unanimous resolution adopted at a meeting attended by 4000 persons. The resolution accused the governor of violating his oath of office. Worrall Wilson, Seattle banker, chairman of the gathering, was instructed to name 100 representative citizens of the state to carry out the recall plans.

The meeting was called to protest against recent action of University of Washington regents in placing Dr. Henry Suzzallo on an indefinite leave of absence as president of the school after he had refused to accede to their demands that he resign. A majority of the regents were appointees of Governor Hartley.

Chicago River Bows the Head to Its Rival, Calumet Channel

Old-Time Excursion Parties No Longer Unload From the Midnight Boat and Freight Tonnage Shows Rapid Decline

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The Chicago River, which sinks in water and international complications from Lake Michigan has lost the old late-night gayety which has brightened it since Chicago was big enough to have an ocean steamer. No longer does the chime-sound of the calliope, heard along the rapidly-changing front of the old business district. The principal pier this season claimed every steamer but one, and that berths in the approach to the river's mouth.

The automobile has perhaps had its hand in this, as in many other things. Traffic from the north to the south sides of the city is so dense that anguished complaints arise from enemies of motorists every time the link from shore to shore is cut by the lifting or the turning of a bridge.

So those nights when the big boats swept in from Michigan resorts with their lights dancing in the black waters lapping the heavy piling at the center of the city and debouched columns of sleepy merrymakers while the "dock wallopers" hustled freight on and off have given way to progress. The scene remains, but it has shifted. The steamers, no doubt, carry more people than ever; and they have found a better place for Chicago.

Freight traffic, meantime, on this river whose lake diversion is the bone of so much contention has also found to an extent another route. That distant time is receding in the history of so young a city as Chicago, when the river was alive with sail, is now but a memory.

Figures on river traffic were analyzed in the office of Anthony Czarniecki, United States Collector of the Port here, to see what change has taken place.

In the old days a 400-foot boat was regarded as a large vessel, but now there are many 600 feet over all, and some longer craft carrying cargo here. Two decades ago 100,000 bushels of grain was thought to be a considerable cargo, but today ships carry 300,000 bushels.

The number of carriers that entered the Chicago River in 1925 was

SUNSET STORIES

Timothy Toad and the Big Stone

THE toad family had just moved into a new home. "Mother," said Timothy one day, "Mother," said he, "there is a tiresome big stone in our garden just where we want to play. I wish it could be moved somewhere else."

"Timothy," said Mother Toad, "I agree with you perfectly; that stone is a nuisance. I have to hop around it when I hang out the clothes. I too,

wish it could be moved somewhere else."

Timothy looked at his mother in silence, for he was disappointed. He had expected her to say she would have it moved away as soon as possible.

Mother Toad knew exactly what he was thinking.

"Timothy," said she, "what are you young toads doing this morning?"

"Nothing much," answered Timothy.

"Well," said Mother Toad, "suppose you pretend you are a lot of fast strong horses hired to haul that stone away. I will lend you a rope."

"We're too little," cried Timothy. "If one horse, or two horses, can't do a piece of work, then horses a great many together, and then they are strong enough. If you get all the young toads that like to play in this garden, you can do it," replied Mother Toad.

By this time Timothy began to see the fun of getting the stone out of their garden themselves, so he called all his friends together, and told them that a fine lot of horses were needed to get rid of the great big stone that lay right in the middle of their playground, but only strong willing ones were wanted. All the young toads said they would like to be strong willing horses, so Mother Toad gave them a big rope and showed them how to tie it around the stone.

"Where shall we take it?" shouted all the toads-pretending-to-be-horses, trying to prance as much like horses as they could, only the prince turned out to be more like a hop, owing to the shape of their legs.

"Over there by that hedge of flowers would be a good place," said Mother Toad.

So all the little toads-pretending-to-be-horses took tight hold of the rope and pulled with all their might, and the stone actually began to move.

"Oh, Mother," called Timothy as loudly as he could, "the stone is moving!"

"Good," said Mother Toad.

Just then the big stone struck a little stone and stopped suddenly, and all the toads-pretending-to-be-horses fell over in a heap.

How they laughed! And then hopped up gayly and took the small stone away. "I think we had better pick up all the small stones first," said Timothy, "and then we won't fall down again." So they picked up all the little stones, and all the sticks, and smoothed the earth as much as they could.

Then they became horses again, and took another pull at the stone. They pulled until they were all very tired, and you know that is just what a bad dislike makes to be hot, but Mother Toad came out to have a nice cool drink, and soon they were ready for work again. Slowly but surely the big stone was moved across the garden, and just before the dinner bell rang, they reached the flower hedge. Then they took off the rope and stood back and admired the way the big stone looked against its green background.

"Thank you," said Timothy joyfully. "You were just splendid horses! And now we have a great big place to play leap-frog in."

"It was lots of fun to do it," chorused the young toads.

After they had gone, Timothy sat up on the big stone and peeped over the hedge. "Oh, Mother," he called, "I can see right over the hedge from the top of the big stone, and it's ever so pretty! It's really a splendid stone, isn't it, Mother?"

INSURANCE INQUIRY FOR PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—Editor and publisher of the only newspaper published in Filipino in a possession of the United States is the claim made by Bonifacio Balingat of this city.

The newspaper, which is eight pages, each page about one-fourth the size of a regular paper, already has a large number of subscribers among the Filipino population of the territory. More than 50,000 of Mr. Balingat's countrymen make their homes in Hawaii and a very large percentage of these can read one of the two dialects in which the paper is printed.

The paper is devoted entirely to news, except for the usual editorial column, is independent in politics and religion. The paper is called Ang Bitwin, which translated means the Star. Its make-up is attractive and is modeled after the best large dailies. For his local news the editor depends on copy turned in by the staff of the Daily Hilo Tribune-Herald, where the weekly is published, while items of national and foreign events are rewritten and translated into the two dialects.

"The purpose of Ang Bitwin is to encourage my countrymen to be better American citizens," says Mr. Balingat. "Filipinos in Hawaii are either American citizens now, or intend to become so. We are well pleased with this country and plan to live here." Filipinos have been brought here in large numbers for plantation work on the sugar lands, and they are well adapted to this. They are earnest and hard working and their employers praise them highly. They have also prospered in other work and are an integral part of the communities in which they live.

Ang Bitwin carries a page in English, which is a translation of several articles in the paper. The dialects used are Ilokano and the more common tongue.

Sport Suits That Satisfy

Many men are especially careful—even fastidious—in the selection of their sport suit. They hold, and we agree, that the sport suit must be correct without a question of doubt, otherwise the wearer is liable to be conspicuous, sometimes ridiculous.

Should you elect to choose a Scott sport suit, we assume all the responsibility. We recommend Cheviots or Tweeds, belted or plain back coats to suit the individual, skeleton lined, big roomy pockets.

Custom-tailored in our Boston workrooms, yet ready to wear, usually without alterations.

Four-piece suits—\$65 to \$75.

Scott & Company

LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

after the change occurred in the administration of the department by Gifford Pinchot, Governor, and in numerous instances it was found claims were contested on grounds which have not appealed to state insurance authorities here. An open breach is said to be threatened with some of the fraternals. One of the particular lines of inquiry which will be taken up in the expense of conducting business of a number of the concerns.

Mr. Barford was formerly head of the State "Blue Sky" Bureau and has been going extensively into the financial status of companies doing business in Pennsylvania.

NEW FOREST SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATED

University of California at Berkeley Is Chosen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The University of California, at Berkeley, has been chosen as the location for the new Forest Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement by William Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. The work of the Government forest experiment station is directed toward discovering new and more efficient methods of lumbering and timber utilization.

Berkeley has been chosen as the headquarters of the California forest experiment station," said Secretary Jardine, "primarily, because the state agricultural college and the state agricultural experiment station form part of the University of California, and the divisions of the university use many lines of investigation which must also be undertaken for production of timber crops.

At Berkeley there will be an excellent opportunity for close co-operation with the Forest School, which is a part of the university, while through the extension service the results of the forest research can quickly be made known.

Berkeley will also be advantageous because of its central location from which all the forest regions of the state can be quickly and easily reached.

It is expected that this station will be able to aid materially in the development of sound practices for the management of the timber and watershed resources. I desire at this time to express my appreciation for the many offers of co-operation received from communities and institutions in establishing the station, and I hope they will all cooperate with the department in this new enterprise and further forest production in California."

RADIO INTERFERENCE RISING IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Confusion of radio-casting through interference caused by too many stations of nearly similar wavelengths has grown to serious proportions in the New York district since the Department of Justice ruling was made last summer denying the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to regulate station place assignments.

According to Arthur Batcheller, United States supervisor of radio for the New York district, since July 12 new broadcasting stations have been added to the 32 which were then operating in this district, and 12 more applicants have signed their intention of establishing stations between now and December.

It is hoped that when Congress convenes in December it will speedily pass a comprehensive radio law that will clear up the present situation, he said.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH HOME GETS ROCKEFELLER AID

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has given \$250,000 toward the completing of the 13-story annex to the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, according to an announcement made here. Mr. Rockefeller's gift was made "unconditionally" after a thorough investigation of the building, its staff and administration, it was added.

The new building will lodge 1500 persons a day and will increase the revenue-producing departments while reducing the overhead. Accommodations in the present building are provided for only 500, although \$36 men are housed nightly. This building has been 75 per cent self-supporting. The annex will cost, when completed, \$2,750,000.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flemington, N. J.
Special Correspondence

A COUPLE whose home ties no longer held them for the holiday season, spent several days, including Christmas Day, in a large, well-known hotel in New York City.

On Christmas morning, about 10 o'clock, a gentle tap at the door of their room was answered. A courteous Japanese service boy presented a sturdy little evergreen tree, about two feet in height and carefully wrapped in moss and burlap. Attached was a bright card, delightfully personal, from the management of the hotel, and bearing the words, "Mr. and Mrs. —— The Management wishes you a Merry Christmas."

In smaller type were directions for planting the tree and the suggestion that if the recipient had no grounds it might be taken on a motor trip and planted on some hillside to grow to greater beauty for the benefit of all who traveled the road. It was learned later that more than 400 such trees had been presented to guests that morning with personal greetings.

One must wonder now, after almost a year, how many of these are growing memorials to a bit of thought and kindness, executed

through the making of one's business an art with a human interest setting.

Oakland, Calif.
Special Correspondence

THE customer had just finished an excellent luncheon, when, looking through the door, he saw his car coming. As it ran rather long intervals, he dashed out to catch it and did not realize he had swung on to the car that he had his unpaid luncheon check in his hand. Circumstances made it impossible for him to get to the cafe until the next day.

He approached the cashier, it happened that she and the waitress who had served him were discussing his very case, the cashier contending that he would be back to pay his bill, the other inclined to doubt it.

When questioned as to incidents of this kind, the cashier said that not infrequently patrons hurried out without paying, but that she could not remember a time that a check was not settled for, if not in a day or two, then in a week or more.

"Yes," she affirmed happily, "people are honest."

When the plan is adopted, the cities to be taken in will be Kirkwood, University City, Webster Groves, Maplewood, Ferguson, Jennings, Clayton, the present county seat; Brentwood, Normandy, Glencoe, Florissant, Old Orchard, Wellston and Pine Lawn.

St. Louis is not in any county at present, but has an entirely separate corporate identity.

Under the proposed merger

OKLAHOMA HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Coach B. G. Owen Expects Sooner Eleven to Have Better Season

NORMAN, Okla. (Special Correspondence)—"With a bigger squad and better facilities for training, University of Oklahoma football prospects are sure to be brighter than they have been for several years in the Missouri Valley Conference."

"I believe football is on the upgrade, and our team should be better this year than last regardless of whether we got ten or more games each year in previous years." With these words Coach B. G. Owen summed up the prospects for the Sooner gridiron squad when interviewed here. Eleven letter men returned, only two of whom were seniors. In addition to the seniors, the remainder are men who play under Sooner colors for the first time last year. The squad, therefore, is much less experienced than many previous ones have been.

The conference's experience of the coming season will be offset by the outstanding caliber of the new contenders. In addition to the sophomore group, several men who have had experience on state college teams are eligible for competition, hence for the first time and are expected to be an important factor in the season's record.

Five Line Material

Due to a wealth of linemen, the front wall should be fairly heavy. Several of the men up to scale near the 190-pound mark and some of the sophomores are even heavier. A conservative estimate of the coaching staff places the weight of the line at 185 pounds with the backfield at 165. This backfield weight is much less than that mentioned up to date, when the line outweighed the backs by only a few pounds. If Owen is able to develop the light backfield that he is now working on the Sooners should have the fastest quarters of ground-movers that have won Oklahoma colors in 10 years.

Outstanding among the veterans is Frank Potts '27, the 191-pound halfback who played on the team for the first time last season. Potts was one of the best specialty players because of his lightning speed and his forward-passing ability. In addition to his consistent gains through the line and around end, he was on the throwing end of most of the long passes. He is fast enough and has skill enough to shake off opposing tacklers until his man is far down the field, and his placement of passes is unusually accurate.

Coach Owen favors a backfield group that can be shifted from one position to another, and for this reason the outstanding backfield candidates have been working out this season without regard to the four positions. Potts, who was at left halfback, put in a perfect score. His score went to Lieut. Herbert O. Miller of Reedsville, Wis., and third to Lieut. Charles E. Narlow of Milwaukee, both scoring 74.

LIEUT. M. W. PODSON WINS RIFLE MATCH

Ferguson Post 333 Captures the Post Team Trophy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—The rifle, pistol and trapshooting matches held yesterday in connection with the American Legion convention produced lively contests.

The individual rifle match was won by Lieut. Manning W. Podson of this city, who put in a perfect score. His score went to Lieut. Herbert O. Miller of Reedsville, Wis., and third to Lieut. Charles E. Narlow of Milwaukee, both scoring 74.

The Post Team Trophy, five-men team shooting, was won by Ferguson Post 333, Philadelphia, with 645. The second trophy was won by the Nednich, Wis., post on a 625 score and third trophy went to Argonne Post No. 6 of Elizabeth, N. J., on a 550 score.

The range was from 200 to 600 yards. In the individual match the range was at 800 yards.

Wisconsin marksmen carried off all honors in the pistol shooting. The high individual score trophy went to D. G. Gay, second placed at 279, Lieutenant-Colonel Schneller third with a 277 score.

SIDELINES

FOR the sixth consecutive year the Yale Bowl seating capacity of 78,000 seats will be sold out for the game with the United States Military Academy. This will be the annual clash with Harvard in the number of attendance, but not traditionally.

Coch Gilmore Dobie of Cornell has fully adopted the system.

With the Dartmouth-Yale game approaching and reports coming forth that Yale will face Dartmouth with some of their men close competition, H. L. Mulford, coach of the letter men, said during the last season, and S. S. Kidd '28, former all-state collegiate center from Central State Teachers College, who is eligible for M. V. Conference competition for the first time, Kidd's name was mentioned in him心 particularly with Wallace and Mulford shifted over in the line.

Coach Gilmore Dobie of Cornell has two veteran ends, L. I. LeCrone '28, and M. D. Brown '28, but the new candidates are being drawn and will probably be selected from the group including J. J. Barry '28, R. F. Ward '29, and H. C. Baird '29. T. Alford '29. All have good high school records, but are untried in Conference competition.

T. G. Morris '28 and R. O. Sumter '27, letter tackles, will find little competition from the sophomore group, and Owen's chief concern is developing relief material for this position. E. P. Ward '29, and H. C. Baird '29, who came to the University with records as high school fullbacks, are heavy enough for line positions and may be alternated at one of the tackle positions in order to keep a reserve punter in the lineup at all times. R. N. Cook '28, captain of the St. Louis team, is a candidate for line position, while H. A. Cunningham '29 and Paul Cheadle '29, who attracted attention as freshmen last season, complete the line candidate group.

The University of Oklahoma '28 football schedule follows: Oct. 1—University of Oklahoma '28, 10; Nov. 1—University of Kansas '28, 10; Nov. 8—University of Missouri '28, 10; Nov. 15—University of Arkansas '28, 10; Nov. 22—University of Nebraska '28, 10; Nov. 29—University of Oklahoma '28, 10; Dec. 6—University of Missouri '28, 10; Dec. 13—University of Kansas '28, 10; Dec. 20—University of Missouri '28, 10; Dec. 27—University of Oklahoma '28, 10.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Pacific Coast League, which includes the Colorado Rockies, leads the scoring of Missouri Valley Conference teams. Though he played in only two of Grinnell's three games, Stotts '28, of the Rockies, has a higher average than any other Grinnell halfback, G. W. Meeter '28, is second with 18 points on a touch-down basis. Two touch-down points have been made by E. Howell '29, fullback of University of Nebraska; J. F. Holmer '29, end of the Denver team; and B. E. Clark '28, halfback of University of Missouri.

KANSAS BASKETBALL WORK

LAWRENCE, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—Coach F. C. Allen, head basketball coach at the University of Kansas, has already issued a call for the men to report to him in time to meet his men three days a week during the football season, and after that he will meet the men daily. The practice for the men will be under the direction of Albert C. Peterson '27, captain of the team this season. Coach Allen will work with the men, always having a large crew. Prospects are bright for another championship team with four of the five regulars on last year's team in coaches.

MAJOR GOODSELL ACCEPTS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—Major Goodsell, world's champion sculler, former member of the American team, and holder of the challenge of Los Angeles, has accepted the challenge of Pat Hanlon, New Zealand's best sculler, for a championship race here. The race will be the first for the world's sculling championship held in the United States since 1888, when Hanlon defended his title at Philadelphia.

STEAM ROLLERS NOT SOLD

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14 (AP)—The effort of St. Louis sportsmen to sell the franchise of the Providence Steam Rollers to the players of the Northwestern University Club of Chicago, it is announced here, has failed. James Sollom '27, veteran quarterback and Jim P. Holmer '28, new halfback. The awards were made on the basis of excellence in class and field work.

TWO RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 14 (AP)—Football players at Northwestern University were awarded two scholarships yesterday for the Northwestern University Club of Chicago, it is announced here. James Sollom '27, veteran quarterback and Jim P. Holmer '28, new halfback. The awards were made on the basis of excellence in class and field work.

MAJOR GOODSELL ACCEPTS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—Major Goodsell, world's champion sculler, former member of the American team, and holder of the challenge of Los Angeles, has accepted the challenge of Pat Hanlon, New Zealand's best sculler, for a championship race here. The race will be the first for the world's sculling championship held in the United States since 1888, when Hanlon defended his title at Philadelphia.

North Dakota Will Play in Winnipeg

Arrange U. S. Football and Canadian Rugby for Comparison

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 14 (Special)—Playing Canadian football the first half and United States football the second half, the University of North Dakota will win the right to play in the first international football classic ever staged in the mid-West at Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 12. It will be the first time in the West that a United States university football team ever appeared in the Canadian city.

One week prior to the international clash, the respective universities will trade gridiron coaches for the express purpose of instructing each team in the nine rules and the rules of the Canadian game. The Canadian rules in recent years have put the football football game on a par with the play exemplified in the United States colleges, but it was believed by the directors of the two North Dakota football units that the play would be smoother and of greater interest for the spectators if both teams were familiarized with the essential points of contrast.

Athletic relations between the two schools are not particularly extensive over a period of 13 years. In 1913, a North Dakota track team defeated the Canadians in Winnipeg, the only time that a track team of either varsity has been met. Shortly after the World War, home-and-home basketball games were played with the United States decisively defeating its Anglo-Saxon brother.

International intercollegiate relationships have been common in the east where Dartmouth College and Harvard University have defeated McGill University of Montreal on various occasions, but this is the first time that a contest of this nature has been scheduled west of the Mississippi. The University of Washington will meet the University of British Columbia this fall under the United States rules entirely.

The North Dakota will meet Manitoba in the fall of 1927 at Grand Forks when the Flaklets open their new stadium. The two schools will give Northwestern and Middle Western a good opportunity of comparing the two styles of play. Interest in this year's clash is at a high pitch and Winnipeg expects to entertain approximately 50,000 people on Nov. 13.

Game Abandoned

When the referee announced his second decision the attitude of the Coal City players became so unruly and assumed such threatening proportions that the official was compelled to leave the field. The referee's action was taken to prevent the Coal City aggregation from leading by 2 goals to 1 and within 2 minutes he had to leave the field.

Referee Kerr of Chicago awarded a penalty kick to the Buda eleven which was objected to by the Coal City representatives. The kick was taken, however, but a goal was not scored and the officials ordered a replay due to the presence of several Coal City players in the 18-yard area, which is an infraction of Law No. 17 of the laws of the game.

BURNS SELECTED AS MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN LEAGUE

Cleveland First Baseman Receives Nearly Twice as Many Votes as Mostil, His Nearest Rival—Is Veteran of 18 Seasons

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—George H. Burns, first baseman on the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, was designated yesterday as the most valuable player in the league during 1926.

A veteran of 18 years of service in major league baseball, Burns was selected by the unanimous choice of eight baseball writers, who made the award. He obtained 63 points in the balloting, followed by a solid 64 for inclusion on the American League honor roll, while 31 others were named in the balloting, in which managers and players also were chosen for the first of four are not entitled to consideration.

The Buda club protested the game but the emergency committee of the National Challenge Cup Competition refused to entertain the protest and acted upon the report of the referee which was conducted by the official committee representing the committee.

After careful deliberation the game was ordered replayed inasmuch as the original match was unfinished and the cause for same was the intimidating stand taken by the Coal City players in preventing the Buda team from re-taking the free kick.

In the replay last Sunday another struggle resulted and both teams were deadlocked with one goal each at the end of the regulation 90 minutes and the referee ordered two extra periods to be extended to permit of the penalty kick being taken.

The Buda club protested the game but the emergency committee of the National Challenge Cup Competition refused to entertain the protest and acted upon the report of the referee which was conducted by the official committee representing the committee.

The Cleveland district decided a replay last Sunday but the action of the referee was upheld by the emergency committee placed the test and another replay has been ordered for next week. The Telling Ice Cream F. C. played the White Motor F. C. to a one-goal draw on Oct. 3 after extra periods, but last Sunday the former won a 1-0 victory in a 120-period performance with a major league record for two-base hits, knocking out 64 to break the mark formerly held by Speaker, his manager. He batted .358 in 151 games, and had three triples and one home run. He hit .367 in 114 runs, ranking second to Ruth in part in 122 double plays, and had 149 putouts, 99 assists, and 19 errors. He scored 97 runs.

The Cleveland first baseman broke into the American League with De-

Zinko, inside left of the Hungarians, who died unluckily and Referee Kempton immediately ruled that the game was over. His case will be placed before the entire committee at its next meeting.

In eastern Pennsylvania the Fairhill F. C. of Philadelphia outscored the Bethlehem Wanderers of Bethlehem, Pa., by 4 goals to 1 in a postponed tilt.

DARTMOUTH ALLIANCE

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council has announced that the 1927 season of the Dartmouth Alliance will include a football team, with trials to be held at the Brue Burn Country Club; the Country Club at Central District at the Tedesco Country Club; the District at the Tedesco Country Club; the Southern District at the Charles River Country Club; Providence District at Wannamett Country Club.

UNION WIN AT CROSS-COUNTRY

THE Hungarians' Literary F. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y., lost its match with the St. Mary's F. C. of the same city, 1-0, and the same team will enter the annual cross-country race in the East today. The Hungarians' team is constantly changing, and will come in contact with the most uncertain team in the East.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club, both Rochester teams, by a score of 4 goals to 2. Both teams were tied with two goals each after 90 minutes.

The Dutch club had a 100-period extra period without score but just before the shades of night were about to bring the game to a close Campbell, inside left of Carlton Hill, shot two goals into the Caledonian's net, which had been a 1-0 lead in the first round.

A close contest came down to the wire in the northwestern New York territory where the Holland Football Club eliminated the German Athletic Club

RADIO

USE OF FILTER ESSENTIAL IN B-ELIMINATORS

Engineer Tells How Condensers and Chokes Smooth Out Hum

This is the second of three articles by Maurice M. Osborne, chief engineer of the Tobe Deutscher Company. In this article, in his effectively simple style, he clearly shows the function of the filter in B eliminators. The third and last article will deal specifically with the different types of rectifiers used.

By MAURICE M. OSBORNE

We have now accomplished the first step necessary in making the alternating current from the lamp sockets suitable for running our radio sets; we have changed it from two-directional current to one-directional current. We must now take out the hums in it. This is done by a filter which might better be called a "smoother." As we noted above, we have changed the alternating current into direct current. But all of the alternating current has not been eliminated. A little of it will get through, even with the most perfect rectifier available. We must get rid of this also in the filter.

The filter is composed of a series of chokes and condensers, arranged like the Figure 3 below. The chokes are made by winding a large quantity of wire in spool form on a core made out of a large number of strips or laminations, each made of very thin iron or steel of a special composition. These chokes have the electrical property of passing direct current with very little difficulty other than the resistance of the wire wound around them, but they act as obstructions to alternating or fluctuating current.

You will note on Figure 3 that immediately in front of each choke is a wire connected to one side of a condenser, and thence to the other side of the electrical circuit. A condenser does not form a direct current connection at all. It consists of two plates, one of which is connected to each side of the line. These plates in a fixed condenser are made of very thin metal foil, separated by suitable insulated paper or mica, and wound up tightly into a package.

A condenser has the property of passing alternating current quite freely if it is large enough, but it will not pass direct current. Therefore, the alternating current which is blocked off by the chokes, passes down through the condenser to the other side of the line without being stopped. In the form of coils shown in the diagram, the first choke stops off most of the alternating current, which is bypassed through the first condenser.

That little which passes through the first choke is most of it stopped by the second choke, and so by-passed through the second condenser around the set.

A condenser will store up direct current dependent upon its size. When doing this it acts very much like a spring. If you place a weight on a spiral spring, you compress it—and when you take off the weight or the pressure, practically the same amount of power is given off by the spring as was put into it when it was compressed. When you put a voltage on the condenser through a wire, it acts very much like a spring. The bigger the condenser, the more power it will store up. Then when two terminals of the condenser are connected to each other, it will give up this power and a spark will be seen. This is the action of the condensers in the filter which completes the smoothing out of the hums in the rectified current. The condensers must be large enough to have sufficient spring action.

There is a certain amount of roughness which must be eliminated, and this is more with the filament type of tube than with the electrolytic rectifier, and is most of all with the Raytheon type. Full-wave rectifiers give less hums and irregularities to be smoothed than half-wave rectifiers. That is why the Raytheon tube, which is a full-wave rectifier, needs less condensers than a half-wave "point to plate tube." If you are going to drive an automobile steadily over very bad roads, you need better springs and fatter balloon tires than if all the driving is going to be done on boulevards, providing the same comfort to be secured in both cases.

Transformer Needed

We have now gone through the steps from the lamp socket to the production of smoothed and filtered direct current at the terminals of our B-eliminators. We will find, however, that using a rectifier and a filter only leaves us with a terminal voltage of much less than 90 volts in many cases. This is because the rectifier is not completely efficient and there is a drop in voltage in it, varying from 20 to 90 volts.

BLOCK & ROE

Fine Butter and Eggs

Stock Room 1588 Clifton Avenue
BALTIMORE, MD. Phone Liberty 4389

The Court Lunch

24 East Fayette Street, Baltimore

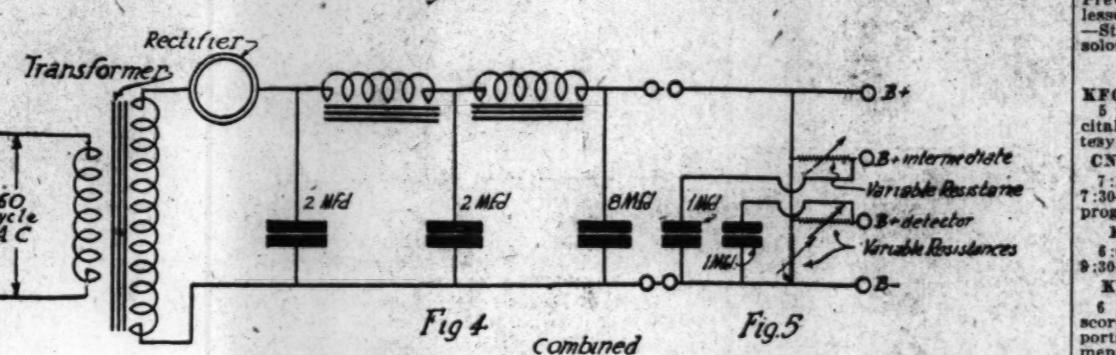
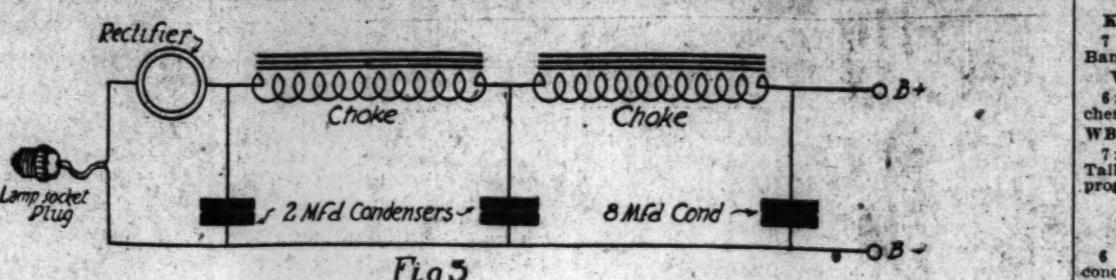
Open From 7 A. M.
to 7:30 P. M.

Evening Dinner Served from 5 to 7:30
P. M. Daily Except Sunday

McPherson's

11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Shirts and Neckwear

Fall Shirts of
NEW MANHATTAN SHIRTS



Combined

Fig. 5

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 15

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (254 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather,

announcements and news. 6:30—Chil-

ren's period. 6:45—Sports results. 8—

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6 p. m.—Events of the day and base-

ball scores. 6:30—"Why Every Citizen

Should Vote." 6:45—Broadcast. 8:30—

WBZ, Brookline, Mass. (342 Meters)

6 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Guitar Quartet.

WBZ and WBZ-Boston-Springfield,

(WBZ, 932 and 355 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—News and sidelights. 6:15

—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Edwin J. Mc-

Enelly and his orchestra. 7—Market re-

views. 8—Orchestra. 8:30—Josephine

Hawaiian guitar; Julian Zazza, Spanish

guitar. 9—Glenda Warwick Williams.

WBZ-TV, Springfield, Mass. (342 Meters)

6 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Bob Bourne and H. Clinton

Masterson, Marie Hasson, pianist. 10:05

Brunswick Orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (262 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—News and sidelights. 6:15

—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Edwin J. Mc-

Enelly and his orchestra. 7—Market re-

views. 8—Orchestra. 8:30—Josephine

Hawaiian guitar; Julian Zazza, Spanish

guitar. 9—Glenda Warwick Williams.

WTAG-TV, Springfield, Mass. (342 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Bob Bourne and H. Clinton

Masterson, Marie Hasson, pianist. 10:05

Brunswick Orchestra.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Music. 8:30—Organ recital.

WTAG-TV, Hartford, Conn. (346 Meters)

6:1

Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

The Aztec Theater, San Antonio

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence
FEW representations of Aztec architecture are attempted by designers because of the difficulty of assembling the necessary data and procuring original models from which to copy. Although the national museums in Mexico City and Washington have panels and objects of Mayan and Aztec art, the copying and verifying of detail has been sufficiently arduous to discourage reconstructions of this period on a large scale.

In private residences the Mexican and Indian style of building and coloring has been widely copied where much latitude could be taken with the decorating to conform it to the individual taste. No such deviations were allowed in San Antonio's new million-dollar period theater. Those responsible for the playhouse set their goal at the outset of their operations, as nothing short of a faithful representation of Aztec art.

Absolute adherence to the original designs was the aim of the builders, and to that end a party of nine men consulted all available material in the various museums and delved in the moss-grown ruins of Mexico. When the Kelwood Company of San Antonio decided to copy the historic temples of the Aztecs, the undertaking was made with the full realization of the value of their contribution to archaeology as well as to architecture. As a result the decorative details in the Aztec Theater are true copies of the originals used by the ancient sun worshippers. Caution was enjoined on the workmen against taking any latitude with the models.

Quest for authentic information led the research party into remote places in Mexico where sculptures and paintings were obtained as material for drawings. Wherever codes of the ancient Mayas and Aztecs were decipherable, these were studied with a view to verifying data quoted by authorities, and access to the historic records of Montezuma, greatest of Aztec kings, furnished desirable data. Equipped with the mass of material, the architects of the Aztec Theater proceeded to the erection of the structure.

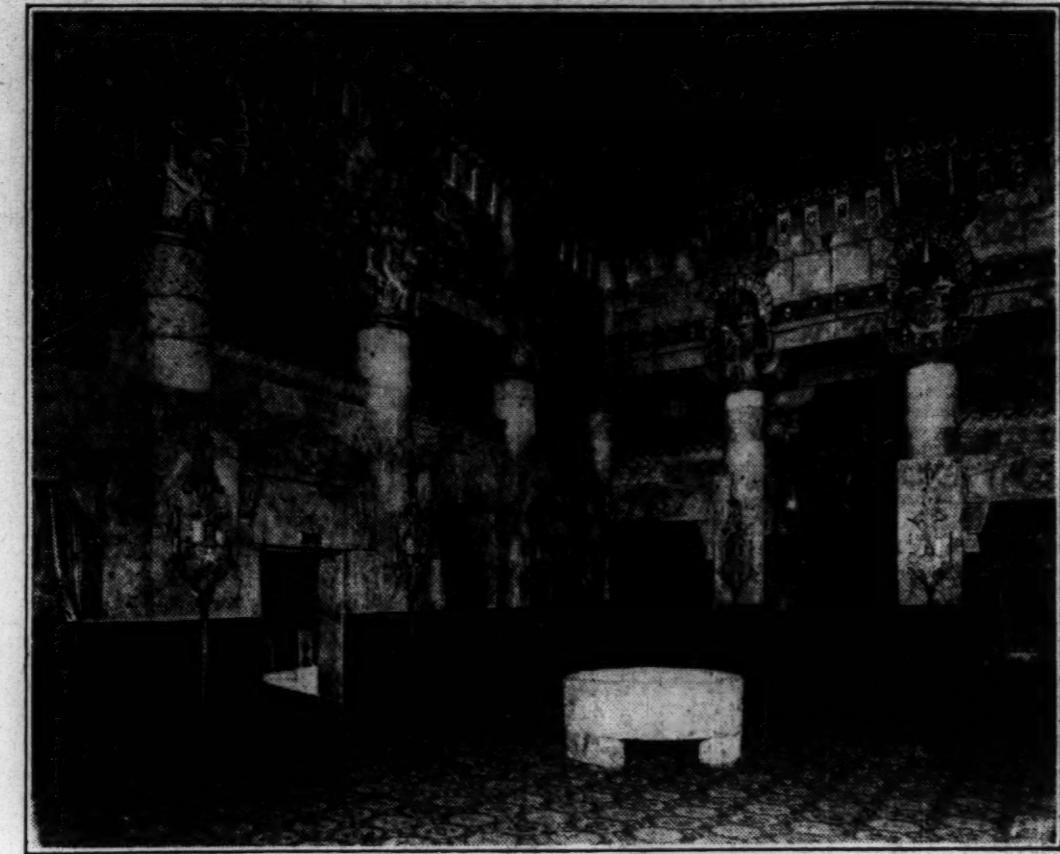
The early Mexican Indian temples were the outgrowth of religious fervor and the degradations in them were symbols of their worship. Many panels depicting the life and customs of the earlier tribes—the Mayas—show that they were a peaceful and art-loving people. The pictorial record was divided, those who attributed more power to their kind benevolent gods than to the latter's malevolent counterparts, of which there were many symbols. The earliest date obtainable concerning the Mayas deciphered from their carved glyphs, is 96 B. C. The ruins of Palenque and Yaxchilan have yielded up bas-reliefs and other decorative features of what were assuredly governmental or religious edifices.

Students of archaeology think that this tribe, known as the Mayas, reached the height of their prosperity and consequently the flowering of their art about the year 400 A. D. The records do not reveal them as a conquering people, but rather as assimilating the tribes with which they came in contact. Perhaps the most striking reproduction executed in this unique theater—the Aztec—is a large panel across the proscenium arch which

depicts the plumed serpent, symbol of the much-loved Kukulcan or Quetzalcoatl, the exponent of prosperity and kindness. Archaeologists have discovered what are considered satisfactory proofs that this benevolent god, Kukulcan, was at one time an actual individual who came from an unknown place to rule over the Mayas, cleansing their temples of human sacrifices and inaugurating an era of tribal well being. Authorities have gleaned that this man left as unheralded as he came,

fact that has led to the assumption by some historians that the Christian religion had permeated here and influenced the thought of the people to some extent. However, the symbolism of the period would indicate that the Foliated Cross stands for the Tree of Life, the sign of Itzamna, chief of Mayan gods. This panel was originally in a temple at Palenque and was discovered in 1807. At present it is in the National Museum at Mexico City, except for one piece which found its way into the National Museum at Washington.

At the landing of the right hand stairway of the theater is the panel of the Sun, also depicting sacrifices



FOYER OF THE AZTEC THEATER IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

but promising that he or his people would come again.

The origin of the Aztecs is a matter of speculation deduced from carvings and bas-reliefs found in the ruins of old temples in Mexico. That the tribe came into Mexico from the north about the thirteenth century is practically certain. They absorbed the remnants of the Maya, calcinating a more warlike and superstitious reign and a return to human sacrifice attending their ascendancy. The pictorial records reveal their more cruel deities in the ascendant. Retaining much of the Mayan lore and legend the Aztecs were in turn overcome by the Spaniards who dominated the Empire. Each ruler left its imprint on the architecture of Mexico.

The copies of the various relics and antiquities advantageously displayed contribute a unique and at the same time dignified atmosphere to the Aztec theater. At the left-hand stairway and over the first landing the famed foliated cross is carved, a reproduction 9 by 12 feet. Much speculation and discussion has centered about the hieroglyphics on this panel. The pictorial record is one of human sacrifice, yet the design is in the form of a cross—

and delineating grotesque figures doing homage to the god of the sun. This panel was originally a part of the oldest ruins in Mexico—the Temple of the Sun, and was later removed to Mexico City. At other points in the theater are arranged the panels of the Tzapotl, an elaborate pictorial story of the Mayan river god and the panel of the priests showing a florid offering to their deities. The first tier of the temple at Yaxchilan, representing a ceremonial bar, has been reproduced and is over the left stairway. Likenesses to the goddesses of the water and the moon surmount the columns in the foyer. These columns are copies of the pillars in the Hall of Columns at Mitla, Oaxaca.

Various insignia and glyphs are incorporated in the decorations—symbols denoting the days of the Mayan calendar. In the center of the stage arch is a large sun emblem rightly focuses the attention as this was the principal sign of the Aztecs.

Of one thing the visitor to this theater may be forewarned—namely, that he is likely to forget the historic connection which served as a background for the ambitious piece of masonry in the sumptuousness of its modern fittings.

Frohman's Plan

For a while this policy prospered exceedingly, and the successes outnumbered the failures. But premature failures began to predominate, and the English estate was surprisingly small; his successes having done little more than balance his losses.

But surely, there is something better than a rule of thumb method of procedure, and the knowledge of what will pay in either country is not, perhaps, so entirely a matter of mystery or chance as many are apt to think.

The initial mistake commonly made is that, because England and America speak the same language they are the same people. But they are by no means the same, nor indeed do they speak quite the same language. They may write it, and the nearer the best writers of both countries get to pure English, the nearer they both get to one language.

But plays are, as a rule, written in colloquial language, and colloquial English and colloquial American differ considerably; the same word sometimes having opposite meanings in the two countries. Recently the present writer saw two scenes described on the program of an American can play as an apartment and a flat respectively. He naturally thought, using English, that the flat would be the home of the well-to-do. Exactly the reverse was the case. A flat in England means something more than an apartment in America; it means something less. This is only one of many differences.

As to Glossaries

Certain American plays have been produced recently in England written so colloquially, and in such local slang that the programs had to be provided with a glossary. But this is almost useless, for one cannot comprehend a word and follow a play at once and the next time one goes up trying to do so and trusting on the whole successively to the very expressiveness of the slang used to speak for itself.

Nor are the differences in language confined to colloquialisms. Recently an English writer was engaged in helping an American writer to transplant and transpose a play to England, and, indeed, as matters turned out, almost to translate it into English. The task proved more difficult than had been anticipated. The Englishman discovered that the American was very different from the English outlook and as the work went on it was found that the play simply would not bear translating—it would not flourish in English soil and must be brought over in its own tongue.

The first picture to be flashed on the new Academy screen is "The Family Upstairs," an amusing and well-considered picturization of the ructions and rhapsodies of a well-meaning but heavily handicapped family of five. With pa and ma and sonny boy.

RESTAURANTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DELAWARE ARMS

192 DELAWARE AVENUE

Luncheons 65c. Dinners \$1.00 and \$1.50

Rex A. Shepard Telephone 8285

THE HOME FORUM

Deep Calling Unto Deep

OF MOUNTAINS and hills, of meadows and woods and streams, we can say and we have said many definite things. From all objects in nature that have clear enduring outlines we have extracted some human significance, or at least we have imposed some human meanings upon them. Trees and flowers, birds, familiar animals, even the inanimate landscape, have long been so humanized by the arts, and particularly by the art of letters, that we see in them chiefly ourselves writ large. Only the sea has kept its secret from us, has refused to take our impress, and has successfully withheld, from Homer's time to the present day, the emperors of the pen. No one has ever found a phrase or stanza that sums it up, and no one—not even Joseph Conrad—has ever inclosed its mystery between the covers of a book. Old, and far subtler than any speech, it escapes every cunning net of word; it spreads to take it, and goes forth free, unnamed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sitting here on the topmost deck of a steamship in mid-ocean and gazing out over the miles of tumbled blue, I feel once more how inept and inadequate are all the famous passages about the sea that I can recall. They shrivel and fade before the vast actuality of the ocean waste that lies below and all about. Byron's hackneyed stanzas in "Childe Harold," sonorous and half-satisfying as they are when we say them over on shore, are here reduced to a rather pitiful piping of misanthropy. Swinburne is but little better, and even Walt Whitman, most oceanic of poets, comes far short of the mark. Music is what this great scene calls for—a music huge and tumultuous like itself, scored by Beethoven for an army of brasses and battalions of tympani. For words it is too vague and too vast.

As I look out across the water from this lofty swaying stage, I understand why it is that the sea in its innermost nature must always elude us while holding us always in pursuit. For it is not one but many, so that the word that might have summed it up one minute since would now be completely exploded. From moment to moment it alters and shifts, not in the rise and fall of its waves alone but in hue, in mood, in total character. And yet I have no sooner concluded that change is the essential nature of the sea than I find its endless change swallowed up and obliterated by endless monotony. Which of these aspects is the true one? Shall I say that the sea is never for two moments together the same, or that it is always the same?

I have been striving for these ten minutes, while gazing hard at the horizon line, to comprise the whole world of waters before me in one unitary conception, to see it all as one thing governed by one law and controlled by a single nature. For all my effort, I can think only of the innumerable tossing waves, each a separate unit, so that the most perfect phrase ever found for my pur-

pose seems to be that of Shakespeare—"the multitudinous sea." Very well; I abandon that effort and set myself to ponder upon the multitude of the waves, their inconceivable number; not these only that fall within the circle of my vision, but those of all the gray Atlantic that surround them, those of the far larger Pacific, the waves of the Indian Ocean and the waves that bathe either pole. At once I am forced back from the thought of this innumerable multitude of waves to the thought of the one basin that holds them all, the one sweep of tides that sways them, the one moon that draws them here and there. Thus the sea presents in its most visible and vivid form the same aged problem of the one and the many which Plato admitted that he could not solve. Small wonder that human beings are helpless before its mystery.

Thought is lost in this featureless waste before me. Itarts here and there, catching at glints of sudden light or feathers of evanescent foam, haging vainly that they will endure to provide it a moment's footing. On the verge of vision a single foaming-capped wave catches the eye for half a second by rising a foot or two above its fellows. A natural, almost inevitable flight from the abstract to the concrete makes me fix attention upon this single wave. I personify it as an individual entity having purposes and desires of its own. It seems to wave a hand to me across the miles, as though striving to convey some message. During the instant of its endurance, lonely beyond expression on that uttermost rim of the sky, it waves to me in token of fellowship. No other human eye has seen it. We are alone together in the wilderness of time and space. For an instant, upon that single eye-beam, we flash together, the wave and I—and then it sinks from sight, only to give place to another with the same brief gesture of hail and farewell. What symbol is here? What human significance that just touches the outer fringes of my thought? Some meaning they must have, these uncountable billions of waves tossing here and there all over the globe, lifting white feathers of foam for an instant, rolling, beckoning, sinking away. They say something not quite intelligible to the heart of a man, something faintly melancholy and yet noble, like a solemn music.

♦ ♦ ♦

In all the ages since men have been going down to the sea in ships they have personified the sea as a whole just as I have been forced to personify the single distant wave, thinking of it as an individual entity, multiplying and increasing in power. When I hear men say they love the sea I do not clearly know what they mean, and it seems to me significant that I have never heard any man say this who has known the sea deeply and long; but when I hear them say that they cannot get away from it, that it draws them back and back almost against their will, then I understand. They go back to it in a sort of fascination to brood once more upon its mystery, to think again upon a problem essentially insoluble. I do not think they love it as the hills and fields of home are loved. It is wiser than the hills, as it is older than they, but it will not tell what it knows. Masterful, powerful, silent beyond compare, it speaks not by its tones, but by its strength. The hills and fields have all their experience written upon them, but upon the sea the writing of every moment is erased in the next. Of a surety, the sea does not love us, as we may so easily persuade ourselves that the familiar earth does. It is still, as the Greeks called it, "the unharvested" and "the sunerter of friends"; and although three thousand years have taken away its terror, its beauty is still the beauty of force, of things untamed and untamable, the beauty of things beyond our comprehension.

♦ ♦ ♦

Beauty of a proud, wild sort we cannot deny to the sea. No one could sit here as I have done day after day without being moved to admiration by its might and grandeur. During these days I have given my eyes entirely, though not my heart at all, to this wilderness of waves, many-glancing, wide-wandering, ever sinking and ever renewed. The sight is bewildered, daunted, inevitably impressed by these endless ranges of tumultuous moving mountains that shift and shamble and march, hour after hour, now-whither. Dark birds of the middle sea are coursing in and out among the changing channels, dazzling in sunlight, drenched by the wind, riding the foam. Northward, the deep blue of the surface is mottled by whitecaps; southward there is only the glitter of hammered metal; between is the Niagara green of the wake. At every instant fresh mounds of water are molded and modeled by the swift fingers of the wind.

♦ ♦ ♦

Beauty there is in the sea, but a beauty strange to our eyes even after long years of familiarity, so that I think no man is ever quite reconciled to it, however he may protest. For myself, I find that I am constantly looking up from the sea to the sky that I have "nown on shore, the sky that arch'd over the hills of home. Far in the west, where the colors of sunset are now convening, the clouds have built a domed and pinnacled magnificence into which my thoughts fly away like homing doves. There in those portals of serenity I find a beauty that I can understand. There is that sort of beauty that I and my kind have known these many thousands of years, but the sea is a recent creature, very thrilling, it may be indeed, this multitudinous solitude of the sea, this privacy resounding night and day with the call of deep into deep, the shout of billows answering billows, and the endless falling of the foam; but we have been listening for a much longer time to the call of birds and the flap of leaves. My thoughts race forward before the ship to the fair golden land over which those sunset clouds are shining, to the villages and towns of my own land—the fields and the hills I love.

O. H.

Recompense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS September disappears
Down the long lane,
Waving her leafy farewells,
The sky comes back again;

It comes back slowly.
Here and there a glint
Where the boughs are thinning
A brave sun-hint.

Down the hillside of the sky
On the pilgrimage
With light showing through.
Leaves were good in leaf-time
Now it is good
To see the sun coming,
Dazzling the wood.

Milestones pass yearly
On the pilgrimage
That with October
Passes into age.

And the compensation
For leaves that fade and fly
Is the light coming clearer
From the widening sky.

Isabel Fiske Conant.

What the Artist Wants

Last night we sat late over the fire. It had been a blustering day, but at sunset the wind fell and the stars came out in splendid brilliancy. Rosalind had taken up her work, and we were anticipating a long, quiet evening, when the door opened and our friend the artist walked abruptly in. Without ceremony, he dropped his hat and coat on a chair, and almost before we realized that he was in the house we was standing before the fire warming his hands and saying that it was an uncommonly sharp night. No more welcome guest ever comes under our roof than the artist.

His fellow-craftsmen are all talking about his extraordinary work, and the world is fast finding him out; but he remains simple-hearted as a child. In this quality quite as much as in the genius for expression which I find in him which assures me that he has the elements of greatness.

When we were comfortably disposed before the fire, and the talk, breaking free from personal incident, began to flow in its accustomed channels, Meryon and Corot were mentioned by Rosalind. . . . It happened that yesterday Rosalind and I had been looking at an etching of Meryon's, and we had naturally fallen to talking about the pathos of his life. . . .

"Don't bother about that," said our friend, starting out of his chair and standing before the fire. "There is nothing that a real artist cares less for than what you call success. . . . No happier man ever lived than Corot during those years when he was making his do but sitting in the fields. . . . and watch the morning sky and then go and paint it. As for Meryon, he had no supreme satisfaction of saying his say. He put himself on his pates and that was enough for any man. . . . Don't you understand that all an artist asks is a chance to work? What we want is no success, but the chance to get ourselves onto canvas, to paint because I can't help it."—From "My Study Fire," by Hamilton W. Mabie.

IT WAS a race between the pleasure boat, the setting sun, and the man with the camera, and the man won.

Whistler was by no means alone in his intense appreciation of the Thames under the spell of evening when the brilliance of the sky, reflected in the waters below, forms one vast flood of light; when the relative tone values in the foreground, middle distance, and distance are exquisite in quality and subtle interchange of shade. Poets have praised it, painters have put it on canvas, men of letters have written about it, and here comes the artist with his camera no whit behind.

This is a great deal to be said for breaking sea waves, for salt breezes, for stretches of sand, and restful places where there is much to enjoy and little to do, but when the lights of London blink into the waters of the old river, and one after another the familiar silhouettes show up clearly against the sky—the Monument, Custom House, London Bridge, and St. Paul's—a feeling of comfort and rest stirs about and around, the knowledge that one is close to the very heart of things.

In the growing shadow ahead a吟声 sounds out into the evening air, followed by slow, deeply solemn notes. It is the clock in the tower of "Big Ben" saying "good night."

Sundial Antiphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY dial is a lovely thing;
It stands serenely summing
The shy, swift passengers awing.

Its story is o' hours that pass
Not counted off with booms and brass
But sun-encircled on the grass.

It stands ensathed in velvet mist,
By the first flush of sunrise kissed
With topaz, rose an' amethyst.

Its ancient shape is cracked and
ruine,

But comeliness is in its crude,
Gray face—a stone beatitude.

I know a call the redbirds know—

A ritual of morning, slow,
Antiphonal, tossed to and fro

Between us, with a manifold
Sweet, secret meaning told and
told—

As dear as friendship and as old.

Upon the weather-beaten face
Of the old dial now I place

A votive bowl of seed, a grace

Of faith. Soon on the dial rests

A fire of wings, a flame of crests,

Of coral beaks, of ruby breasts.

And so they go the way they came
I know their tongue, I speak the
name.

The dial glows an altar flame.

My dial is a lovely thing,

It stands serenely summing

The shy, swift passengers awing.

Billy B. Cava.

Oom Koos Has a Party
(The African Veld)

EIGHT miles from the village, separated by a road that twists and turns, that rises and drops, is an old-time gabled farmhouse. Four fine oaks spread their protecting branches over it, but their acorns no longer drop safely on the moss-covered roof; for Oom Koos and his wife "lewe vrou Sannie en kinders" have seen the old thatch make place for a prosaic iron roof.

Forty-five years at Kromhoogte. And every year in October, for the last twenty years, when orchards are in bloom and vines are trailing tender shoots and Oom Koos's birthday comes round, all the countryside gladly sets out in Sunday dress to give him a merry greeting and to eat milk-tart such as only Tant' Sannie can bake.

Everybody is welcome. The prin-

cipal dwellers of the veld come out in the afternoon. No gilt-edged invitation card brings them. Oom Koos simply expects them, relies on their coming, is grieved should any stay away. Things look lively at the farmhouse. Such a collection of motors and carts and carriages are packed with ladies' faces. Speechmaking has started. Now the magistrate must speak. He is no longer the distant official, but a human being like the rest. Next follows the bank manager. Then come the oldest attorney and the head schoolmaster, after which Oom Koos has to thank the speakers. He is visibly affected. There is a slight tremor in his low but strong voice. Sincerity is the keynote of his brief expression of thanks.

Follow more refreshments, and

long, black coat and white tie. It is

time to have some sort of formal

meeting. Into the big dining-room

troop the men.

A chain of chairs is

ranged round the room and all sit

down facing a long table stacked

with "kookies" and pastry. Over

head, bulky black rafters of un-

trimmed tree trunks. At the top of

the room two enlarged photos of

gilt frames adorn the whitewashed

wall—likenesses of Oom Koos and

his wife. On the opposite wall are

three lithographs in bright colors

a bearded Boer general with a mild,

religious sadness in his eyes, flanked

by Queen Victoria in regal robes and

the German Emperor with fierce

mustachios. For he rest the walls

are bare except for a large Bible

text between two windows. Just

above a little side-table where Oom

Koos has his early morning refresh-

ment and devotions before sunrise.

Refreshments are briskly served

by the women folk while the men

help themselves to cake. The min-

ister rises, clears his throat by way

of calling for silence, and in well-

rounded sentences wishes Oom Koos

and his family all that is good. Door-

ways are packed with ladies' faces

in the afternoon. No gilt-edged in-

vitation card brings them. Oom Koos

simply expects them, relies on their

coming, is grieved should any stay

away. Things look lively at the farm-

house.

Speechmaking has started. Now the

magistrate must speak. He is no

longer the distant official, but a hu-

man being like the rest. Next fol-

lows the bank manager. Then come

the oldest attorney and the head

schoolmaster, after which Oom Koos

has to thank the speakers. He is

visibly affected. There is a slight

tremor in his low but strong voice.

Sincerity is the keynote of his brief

expression of thanks.

Follow more refreshments, and

long, black coat and white tie. It is

time to have some sort of formal

meeting. Into the big dining-room

troop the men.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Margaret of Butternut Valley

By MILLICENT TAYLOR

A WONDERFUL plan!" repeated Mrs. Ralton, drawing her daughter close. Margaret nodded. "It's for a sort of club," she began. "Will you help me? Of course the girls here have always had good times, but it seems to me that it would be fine to organize into a group—not only for good times, but to do constructive and beautiful things together. We'd have a purpose then. And we could join some national organization, like the Girl Scouts, that would bring us into touch with girls all over the country and even with the Girl Guides in England and Canada. Oh, Mother, do you see?"

"Yes; honey, it's a splendid idea. With all your experience at Knollside, too, you are just the person to work it out with them. And you'll be home so many week-ends all winter that you can still keep in close touch."

"That's what I thought. And, Mother, do you suppose they could meet at our house? The back bedroom is never used, and with the outside door—"

"Indeed they could, dear. You know how I'd love it. The bed can go in the woodshed, and that comfortable couch in the parlor ought to be where people sit on it."

Half an hour later, Aunt Hattie, her arms full of garden produce, stood at the back bedroom door in amazement.

The Clubroom

"Give us a hand with this great bed, will you, Hattie?" Mother haled her, laughing like a girl. "This is to be a clubroom."

"And where's the club?" queried Aunt Hattie, already out of sight under her end.

"It isn't yet, but it will be," gasped Margaret happily. "We'll get Janet to propose it at the Lawrence's tonight, while I join in from the side lines until I live down the way I've been. And oh, there will be such times! Hikes, and perhaps a fair, a circulating library, handcraft, and woodlore—but you've both got to help us. We'll write to Headquarters for information about starting a troop."

"I always thought that our grove down on Butternut Creek would be an ideal spot for a little camp," Mrs. Ralton suggested thoughtfully.

"Oh, Mother!" Margaret exclaimed. "I'll send for my basketball I left at school, too, and with barrel hoops on our two Hickory trees we can make baskets, if you'll play. Aunt Hattie, well, we'll just enough for two teams. I know I can get some games with clubs and troops of near-by towns for next winter."

The eager light that was shining in Aunt Hattie's eyes filled Margaret with a new glow of happiness.

"Then I can learn enough to start teams with the children at my school," Aunt Hattie said, setting down her end of the bed on the grass. "Maybe you'd look in on them, Margie, and see if I coach them correctly."

"I'd love to. And why not field hockey, too? I helped coach it at school. But, remember, we'll need chaperones for the Club Camp. You must both come! And couldn't we ask Janet's mother, too? The girls would so enjoy having the coach of you."

Mrs. Ralton's smile was answer enough. Then down they sat in a row on the wooden bed frame, each contributing ideas for the busy weeks to come. A shout of laughter made them glance up.

"Why, Janet, I thought you were working!"

"And what are you three doing in a solemn row on an empty bed frame under the butternut trees?" Janet laughed. "I wish I had your picture. I got off unexpectedly and came up, Margaret, to see if you'd come out to Sunset Hill for supper after all. I phoned them we would, but I can call them again."

"I should say I will. But sit down, Janet. We've something to tell you."

And Margaret, with enthusiastic ad-

ditions from Aunt Hattie and Mrs. Ralton, unfolded her plan.

"Of course, Janet, it will come better from you, but I'll help. And when we have organized and joined a national movement, there's no limit to our growth and service. Janet, do you think they'll want to do it?" she ended rather wistfully.

Jane's Enthusiasm

"Do it! Oh Marge, it's just like your old self to think of it!" Janet replied, hugging her. "We've often talked over something like it, but none of us knew enough about starting such things. A national organization! I can hardly wait."

"Aunt Hattie will help us," Margaret added, and smiled into her aunt's eager face.

"While I shall have the joy of all of you making yourselves at home at the Valley Farm again," Mrs. Ralton contributed softly.

"Queer," Aunt Hattie reflected, "only yesterday I was wishing we'd never let Margaret go off with Grandma Ralton to get such a fancy education, and now—I guess it didn't do her any harm after all."

By the time Janet and Margaret had reached Sunset Hill Farm they had made plans for presenting the idea to the girls. They entered the Hickory Grove hand in hand.

"Oh, Marge, it's all so delightful," Janet said softly to the friend she had found again. "I can just see the difference it's going to make to all of us—especially to our little sisters who follow along, too. You are such a darling to have."

"I haven't been," Margaret confessed, "and a whole month lost. But I'm going to make up for it all I can." Then she called to the group under the Hickory trees, "Hello, everybody!"

"Hello, Margaret!" they called back in glad surprise. "Hello, Janet!"

Margaret dropped down beside one of the Lawrence twins and was soon the center of the fun. She and Janet had decided to wait until all had finished supper before suggesting their plan. "I never had such a time waiting for anything," Margaret told her mother in bed that night. But at last the moment came, the things were packed away to clear for the taffy pull, and the taffy was boiling on the outdoor stove.

So Janet explained, while Margaret sat quietly listening, watching every movement as she saw how the girls took it, for suddenly she had found that this organization was all it might be for the girls of Butternut Valley. She had become very dear to her. She need not have been anxious. Janet's words were received with eager delight.

"It's really Margaret's idea. She's done all that sort of thing at boarding school, and so it's Margaret who knows how we can work it out," Janet ended.

"It's only right that whatever I go by going to Knollside I should keep in circulation," Margaret laughed back, her eyes meeting Janet's. "If you like the plan, then let's talk it over."

The girls gathered around with excited queries and suggestions. Quickly the organization took form.

Serving, Saving and Spending

How Some Girls Make Pocket Money

GLADYS HACKER, a 16-year-old lass of Kandyoni County, Minn., is making pocket money every year now by growing and selling flowers. Most of the flowers are grown on the rear ground of her parents' home lot, but a few are also produced in the basement during winter. The spot is a bright and beautiful one, where there is a constant supply of flowers for sale during spring, summer, and fall.

Nearly everybody needs flowers at one time or another, and Gladys is able to dispose of all she can produce. A great many flowers of different varieties are used for Weddings, parties, graduations, etc., and often she gets orders that amount to \$10 or more. Decoration Day brings her numerous requests both for cut flowers and for plants. She always prepares for this day long in advance, growing many flowers in the basement and under glass frames for the occasion. The school graduation festivals also bring her much business. On the last day of school, especially in the rural districts, programs and festivals are held, and this young florist always endeavors to furnish the decorative flowers for at least one or two of the smaller schools.

She grows many kinds of flowers, such as tulips, hyacinths, lilies, pansies, gladioli, daisies, sweet Williams, hardy phlox, roses, peonies, etc. There is a big demand for gladioli which are extremely popular because they flower at an unusually wide range of colors and are easy to grow. The call for roses is also big, but they are sometimes hard to produce if the soil is not right. However, Gladys has succeeded remarkably well with most of the flowers she has attempted to grow, for she is greatly interested in garden work and in flowers of all kinds, and is constantly trying to ascertain what kind of soil, fertilizer, and care, each variety must have to thrive and produce pretty blooms.

The first year she had only a small bed of gladioli, and sold a few flowers to her nearest neighbors. The next year she planted many more flowers, and then hardly a day

passed during the summer when she did not sell some flowers to neighbors and friends. Now, when anybody in the vicinity needs flowers he comes to her first. She is known as the "flower girl" of the town, and a sign in front of the house announces her business. People who patronize her once come again, frequently bringing other customers with them, so that the number of her patrons steadily increases. She can get as much as 25 cents for a single flower, but is very reasonable with her customers. Still, she has sold as much as \$100 worth of flowers in a year.

What this girl is doing, other girls can do, for she knew nothing about horticulture when she started. Experience, the reading of a flower magazine, and the perusal of the seed catalogues gave her the necessary information. By looking around what flower varieties thrive best in your locality. Stick to these, and you should be successful.

[The End]

The Adventures of Waddles

The Nutting Season is to Me An Ever Pleasant Memory

I help my squirrel friends near by lay in their winter food supply.

It always gives me joy when told their larders have all they can hold.

There are always some sparrows that seem to have been awaiting your coming. But if your eyes were as keen as theirs, and your watchfulness as well trained, you would soon discover that they had not really awaited you, but had actually come with you. They wanted your company, but were half afraid to trust you. And so they join you on your walk under the trees without your even knowing it; but if you watch carefully you will usually find that it is the same little coterie of

sparrows that chirp above your head all the way, and that hop in entertaining fashion around you when you sit down to rest.

Little traits like this in sparrow character should be sufficient to make you love them. They will not be slow to discover your good intentions, and will return again and again so long as your offerings continue. But the slightest change in your accustomed habits arouses their suspicions in a moment. Suppose, for example, you offer them a plate of biscuits or a nice fresh cake in place of the usual sprinkling of bread crumbs, they will stay chattering at a distance, and will not even come and taste the generous goodies provided.

His Cleverness

For he is, a clever bird really. He lives nearer to man than any other bird, and has gained for himself the least favor, and yet he goes on colonizing new ground from year to year in spite of all man's efforts to stop him. The robin gets scarcer and scarcer in London and other great cities, yet he is loved and fed and protected; but the sparrow holds his own.

Any sort of change on our part at once puts them on the alert. They think we are setting traps for them. If you just throw out a piece of string along with your regular offerings of crumbs, not a sparrow will come near them until you remove it.

Most other birds would run the risk, but the sparrows' hardly-earned distrust of man holds them back, and so their race survives even in the heart of our greatest cities.

The great advantage of sparrow study is that you can begin it anywhere and at any time, for wherever man takes his work and his habitation the sparrow goes with him.

It did not, of course, cross the Atlantic from Europe of its own accord, and even 80 years ago was not known in the United States. The first specimens were taken from England and set free near New York in 1850, and since that date the "English sparrow" has spread itself far and wide across the whole east continent.

If you take a leisurely walk through some public park or gardens, for instance, and then sit down for rest on a seat in a quiet spot, a little company of sparrows will seem to come from a secret hiding-place in the trees or shrubs, and begin hopping round about you in the most friendly sort of way.

There was not a bird in sight when you arrived, but the bright eyes always watched you through the twigs and leaves, and plaintive little chirps seem to say, "Let us be friends."

Wherever you go it is the same. There are always some sparrows that seem to have been awaiting your coming. But if your eyes were as keen as theirs, and your watchfulness as well trained, you would soon

discover that they had not really awaited you, but had actually come with you. They wanted your company, but were half afraid to trust you. And so they join you on your walk under the trees without your even knowing it; but if you watch carefully you will usually find that it is the same little coterie of

sparrows that chirp above your head all the way, and that hop in entertaining fashion around you when you sit down to rest.

Little traits like this in sparrow character should be sufficient to make you love them. They will not be slow to discover your good intentions, and will return again and again so long as your offerings continue. But the slightest change in your accustomed habits arouses their suspicions in a moment. Suppose, for example, you offer them a plate of biscuits or a nice fresh cake in place of the usual sprinkling of bread crumbs, they will stay chattering at a distance, and will not even come and taste the generous goodies provided.

His Cleverness

For he is, a clever bird really. He lives nearer to man than any other bird, and has gained for himself the least favor, and yet he goes on colonizing new ground from year to year in spite of all man's efforts to stop him. The robin gets scarcer and scarcer in London and other great cities, yet he is loved and fed and protected; but the sparrow holds his own.

Any sort of change on our part at once puts them on the alert. They think we are setting traps for them. If you just throw out a piece of string along with your regular offerings of crumbs, not a sparrow will come near them until you remove it.

Most other birds would run the risk, but the sparrows' hardly-earned distrust of man holds them back, and so their race survives even in the heart of our greatest cities.

The great advantage of sparrow study is that you can begin it anywhere and at any time, for wherever man takes his work and his habitation the sparrow goes with him.

It did not, of course, cross the Atlantic from Europe of its own accord, and even 80 years ago was not known in the United States. The first specimens were taken from England and set free near New York in 1850, and since that date the "English sparrow" has spread itself far and wide across the whole east continent.

If you take a leisurely walk through some public park or gardens, for instance, and then sit down for rest on a seat in a quiet spot, a little company of sparrows will seem to come from a secret hiding-place in the trees or shrubs, and begin hopping round about you in the most friendly sort of way.

There was not a bird in sight when you arrived, but the bright eyes always watched you through the twigs and leaves, and plaintive little chirps seem to say, "Let us be friends."

Wherever you go it is the same. There are always some sparrows that seem to have been awaiting your coming. But if your eyes were as keen as theirs, and your watchfulness as well trained, you would soon

discover that they had not really awaited you, but had actually come with you. They wanted your company, but were half afraid to trust you. And so they join you on your walk under the trees without your even knowing it; but if you watch carefully you will usually find that it is the same little coterie of

sparrows that chirp above your head all the way, and that hop in entertaining fashion around you when you sit down to rest.

Little traits like this in sparrow character should be sufficient to make you love them. They will not be slow to discover your good intentions, and will return again and again so long as your offerings continue. But the slightest change in your accustomed habits arouses their suspicions in a moment. Suppose, for example, you offer them a plate of biscuits or a nice fresh cake in place of the usual sprinkling of bread crumbs, they will stay chattering at a distance, and will not even come and taste the generous goodies provided.

For he is, a clever bird really. He lives nearer to man than any other bird, and has gained for himself the least favor, and yet he goes on colonizing new ground from year to year in spite of all man's efforts to stop him. The robin gets scarcer and scarcer in London and other great cities, yet he is loved and fed and protected; but the sparrow holds his own.

Any sort of change on our part at once puts them on the alert. They think we are setting traps for them. If you just throw out a piece of string along with your regular offerings of crumbs, not a sparrow will come near them until you remove it.

Most other birds would run the risk, but the sparrows' hardly-earned distrust of man holds them back, and so their race survives even in the heart of our greatest cities.

The great advantage of sparrow study is that you can begin it anywhere and at any time, for wherever man takes his work and his habitation the sparrow goes with him.

It did not, of course, cross the Atlantic from Europe of its own accord, and even 80 years ago was not known in the United States. The first specimens were taken from England and set free near New York in 1850, and since that date the "English sparrow" has spread itself far and wide across the whole east continent.

If you take a leisurely walk through some public park or gardens, for instance, and then sit down for rest on a seat in a quiet spot, a little company of sparrows will seem to come from a secret hiding-place in the trees or shrubs, and begin hopping round about you in the most friendly sort of way.

There was not a bird in sight when you arrived, but the bright eyes always watched you through the twigs and leaves, and plaintive little chirps seem to say, "Let us be friends."

Wherever you go it is the same. There are always some sparrows that seem to have been awaiting your coming. But if your eyes were as keen as theirs, and your watchfulness as well trained, you would soon

discover that they had not really awaited you, but had actually come with you. They wanted your company, but were half afraid to trust you. And so they join you on your walk under the trees without your even knowing it; but if you watch carefully you will usually find that it is the same little coterie of

sparrows that chirp above your head all the way, and that hop in entertaining fashion around you when you sit down to rest.

Little traits like this in sparrow character should be sufficient to make you love them. They will not be slow to discover your good intentions, and will return again and again so long as your offerings continue. But the slightest change in your accustomed habits arouses their suspicions in a moment. Suppose, for example, you offer them a plate of biscuits or a nice fresh cake in place of the usual sprinkling of bread crumbs, they will stay chattering at a distance, and will not even come and taste the generous goodies provided.

For he is, a clever bird really. He lives nearer to man than any other bird, and has gained for himself the least favor, and yet he goes on colonizing new ground from year to year in spite of all man's efforts to stop him. The robin gets scarcer and scarcer in London and other great cities, yet he is loved and fed and protected; but the sparrow holds his own.

Any sort of change on our part at once puts them on the alert. They think we are setting traps for them. If you just throw out a piece of string along with your regular offerings of crumbs, not a sparrow will come near them until you remove it.

Most other birds would run the risk, but the sparrows' hardly-earned distrust of man holds them back, and so their race survives even in the heart of our greatest cities.

The great advantage of sparrow study is that you can begin it anywhere and at any time, for wherever man takes his work and his habitation the sparrow goes with him.

It did not, of course

EDUCATIONAL

Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected; too much overlooked by the educator and too frequently shunned by the student. It has been neglected not in its literature, nor in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the diction of thousands of students, have, indeed, convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar, and these essentials mastered.

Such emphasis under some circumstances might seem to be unnecessary, but so apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language—rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportunity and refreshing incentive to improvement.

As for instance

Take a few cases in point. Do you, by any chance, Miss Miller asks, say "in kwirry" for inquiry; "ad dress" for address; "pres' idence" for precedence; "cu' pon" for coupon; "program" for program; "hydith" for height; "ac climated" for acclimated? And there are scores more like these, which vex the individual and blemish otherwise well-spoken and well-written English with embarrassing and detrimental errors.

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as aviator, percolator, grimace, confidence, Tuesday, February, alias, epiphany, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, teraphorcean, nasturtium, xylophone, poonstitch, oleomargarine.

And Miss Miller will also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sitz or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fianc(e), cello, lingerie, calligraph, dislocate, bourgeoisie, elite, porte-cochere, mazurka, Bolshewik, Sims Fair, Gallic-Curd, Jascha Heifetz, Puccini, Valkyries, Les Misérables, Tires, II.

Trovatore, Thais, Lucia, Paderewski, Ysaye, Nazimova, Dvořák?

Now these questions are considered fairly representative and the words recur frequently in the common conversation of all manner of persons, Miss Miller explains, and it substantial difficulty is experienced with the tests it may be taken as a timely warning that the so-called



MISS GRACE M. MILLER
Who Places Major Emphasis Upon
Rudimentary Grammar.

of lessons, providing an authentic and stable foundation for the basic improvements in English so generally needed, has not only found favor with individual students and adults but with teachers and principals as well.

Often Not Realized

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases certain errors are so familiar that we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out. The ear of the cultured world would be shocked at 'he don't it' or 'I ain't' and what a grocerwoman once said to me, 'Yes, Miss, them pecans was riz in Mississippi,' but the same ear might be so accustomed to other incorrect phrases that it would detect no error in such as 'those sort of people,' 'where will I meet you?' 'that data is wrong,' 'loan me a dollar,' 'I expect he will go,' 'she is well posted,' 'one less thing,' 'I meant to have written,' 'it is for you and I to decide,' and so on.

"Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

Importance Not Understood

Faulty diction is proportionately more prevalent in the United States than in other countries according to Miss Miller, who holds that the cosmopolitan character of the population contributes heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate the importance of its application to everyday speech.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

From her Boston office, 1341 Beacon Street, Miss Miller directs an educational enterprise compassing thousands of parsons—all desirous of better speech—in various parts of the world. Following the popular demand which accompanied her organization of oral English classes in Brooklyn some years ago, she prepared a comprehensive statement of her English essentials in book form. This series

presents and the problems arising out of it are substituted for the textbook, illustrative, problem material, with the result that the children are actually rehearsing in the school the activities which will engage them in later life. For example, the project of the first class is the maintenance of the village home. As the problems confronting the family are studied, the necessity for a knowledge of arithmetic, reading, writing and handicrafts becomes apparent; then the subject which detached from life would be regarded as drudgery, at once assumes interest.

The problem of how to family to the building of a model house at the Moga school large enough for the younger boys to enter. No plans drawn in accordance with arithmetic directions or problems in arithmetic could ever have had the vital meaning and value to the children, the measurements and calculations incidental to the laying out and building of this model home had. The determination of the size of the sun-dried bricks they were to make for themselves, the making of the mold, the estimate of the number of bricks required, exacted knowledge of arithmetic and accuracy in measurement. But the knowledge gained by the children who built the house at the Moga school did not stop at mathematics. Questions of drainage, lighting, and ventilation introduced the necessity for the study of sanitation and proper home arrangements; the village school.

SCHOOLS
College for Women in Boston
Secretarial Science and Teacher-training programs based upon foundations of general academic studies for 2 years and for 4 years for Degree Domestics.
Dr. T. LAWRENCE DAVIS
27 Garrison Street, Boston
College of Practical Arts and Letters, Berlin University

SCHOOLS
Kenmore School
439 Pleasant Street
Belmont Mass.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Boarding and Day Departments
Tel. Belmont 2731

HOME Management

Practical help in rearing children, culinary practices, interior decoration, sanitation, religious education, etc. Mothers and others interested may start these Home Study courses any day. Minimum requirement high school graduation. Send for complete catalog.

The University of Chicago

111 Ellis Hall Chicago, Illinois

American Academy of Dramatic Arts
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Seeger
For 42 Years a Leading Institution for Dramatic Art and Expression

Prepares for Acting Teaching Directing
Develops Poise and Personality
for use in any vocation in life
NEW FALL CLASS BEGINS OCT. 26
Extension Dramatic Courses in co-operation with COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

For Catalogue address all Courses from Room 140 1st CARNEGIE HALL, New York

227 So. Hill St., Los Angeles

Cummock School
LOS ANGELES

School of Expression (Cameo Model) Voice, Drama, Literary Interpretation, Story-telling; Public Speaking; Dramatics; Story Writing, Academy—An accredited Junior and Senior High School. Write for Catalogue. Helen A. Brooks, A. M., Director, 5833 W. Third St., Marion, Mundie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Indianapolis. For further information see write or telephone FRED W. CASE, Principal, Central Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PACIFIC MILITARY ACADEMY

Formerly 40 years Magnific new building All courses Enter any time Satisfaction guaranteed. Get catalog.

CULVER CITY California

227 So. Figueroa Los Angeles

Foremen for 40 years Magnific new building All courses Enter any time Satisfaction guaranteed. Get catalog.

227 So. Figueroa Los Angeles

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

IS THERE an increasing appreciation of the value of "being able to tell your story on your feet," and is it leading to a revival of the study of oratory? Has oratory or the study of public speaking had its day?

Are the needs or practical uses for this activity growing or diminishing?

Is the teaching of public speaking gaining in favor in the schools or elsewhere? Should there be more debating taught?

See The Christian Science Monitor of July 13, Sept. 13, Oct. 20, Oct. 8

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE recently said a college education ought to fit one to be content in any occupation because it enlarges the capacity for enjoyment of the intellectual and spiritual sides of life. Do you think colleges are meeting this test?

Can a college education secure this result in a civilization which places so much emphasis upon progress and pleasure in material things?

Do you agree with Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, that colleges may have to meet the demands for both vocational and cultural training by granting degrees for two-year courses in "cultural polish" alone?

Two questions based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor are reproduced in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is to assist in giving thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

The Progressive Parent

ONE of the most inspiring and constructive movements is the mass awakening of parents to their new opportunities in meeting the need of the child. The day when parents tried to pour the child into a parentally fashioned mold, pushing him forward, repressing him there, seems to be vanishing in worldwide fashion. Today in all the leading countries parents are showing an active desire to give the child his chance. There is an apparent eagerness to learn how best to open up to the child right channels of development for his individuality.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this awakening of modern parents to new fields of opportunity. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Miss Miller brings a word of encouragement to the discussion of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much if not more, by the cultured adult than the one of less education.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the great force for good unleashed through this

ONE-THIRD COAL GOES IN SMOKE

So Says Inspector Speaking of Waste in Britain—Plans for Smoke Abatement

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—No less than one-third of the coal produced in Great Britain annually is wasted in smoke, said the chief smoke inspector of the coal industry recently at Ramsgate. Unusual interest attaches to the proceedings of the conference this year owing to the fact that a bill is now before Parliament to amend the regulations governing smoke abatement, and to the meetings which have just been held at Birmingham, under the auspices of the Smoke Abatement League.

During the discussions at both places some astounding facts have come to light. In the first place attention has been called to the fact that the existing legislation regarding smoke elimination and control is 50 years old, and several of the speakers at the Birmingham conference have been taking the Government to task for its indifference to the opportunity it has had of securing smokeless heating in the various housing schemes which have been sanctioned during the past three or four years. They point out that the present time, when building is going on very rapidly, offers a unique opportunity for an attack on domestic smoke—which is responsible for at least 50 per cent of the pollution of the air—by means of improved methods of heating and cooking in the new houses. But as far as the first 500,000 houses are concerned, the opportunity has been largely lost through lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Ministry of Health.

A Great Discomfort

When it is remembered that many authorities consider the smoke nuisance to be one of the greatest discomforts to the public, and that millions of pounds are spent annually in cleaning up dirt which should be preventable—not to mention the time lost—it will be realized that the problem now forms one of the most serious confronting the country. To take the wastage of coal alone, this is estimated to amount to 60,000,000 tons annually, this quantity being converted from a solid to a gaseous state, and discharged from the chimneys, polluting and dirtying the air, producing fogs, and shutting out about 30 per cent of the sunshine.

To deal with this situation much more has been done by the local authorities than by the Government, while at the same time the Smoke Abatement League has been very active in educating public opinion. A questionnaire sent out by the League shows that 44 per cent of local authorities who replied have eliminated the old-fashioned kitchen range from all their new houses, while a further 20 per cent have done so in some of their houses, but not all. Generally speaking, the tendency is for gas to replace coal, in preference to electricity, owing to its lower cost.

Distillation of Coal

The Royal Coal Commission, whose report was published a few months back, gave it as its opinion that the coal industry would not be in a profitable position until all the coal mined was distilled before it was burned. This is looking far ahead, but it is generally conceded that sooner or later a more economical method of producing light and heat from coal will be adopted. Meanwhile a great deal can be done by the substitution of gas ranges for coal fires in private houses, and by the use of electricity, gas, or oil in factories, as well as by the installation of smoke-preventing apparatus in all commercial buildings.

Legislation, it is said, can do little else than impose penalties for failure to prevent smoking by methods such as the installation of plant for that purpose, and much more depends on the force of public opinion. If the average housewife insists on having a gas range in place of the old-fashioned grate, the house builder will sooner or later have to bow to her wishes. Meanwhile, the Smoke Abatement League and other kindred bodies are keeping the importance of the problem well to the front.

Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
London
THE Prague airdrome in Czechoslovakia is to be equipped with an aerial lighthouse with a range of 100 kms. ♦ ♦ ♦

The French Government's budget includes a subsidy for an air service from Marseilles or Toulouse via Perpignan, Barcelon, and Majorca to Algiers. It is hoped eventually to make this into a direct line from Marseilles to Algiers. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Latécoëre Company has decided to open their Casablanca-Dakar and African-Caribbean service for passengers; hitherto these have only carried mails. A passenger would thus be able to go by air from Paris to Dakar and back in eight days, with a couple of days for business in West Africa. ♦ ♦ ♦

Air mail traffic from Morocco continues to show an increase. In 1926 over 52 per cent of the letters from that country to France were prepared for air post. ♦ ♦ ♦

Dr. Lempertz, the chief chemist of the Zeppelin Company claims to have discovered a gas which is superior to, and replaces petrol as a fuel. It only needs slight alterations to the carburetor and is said to develop 25 per cent more calories per cubic meter than one kilogram of petrol. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Finnish Air Traffic Company intends next year to extend its Helsingfors—Stockholm service to connect with the Dutch services to Paris and London via Amsterdam. An experimental night service between Helsingfors and Stockholm has been successfully operated. ♦ ♦ ♦

Berlin proposes to hold an international air show in the autumn of dollars.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

Riehmond, Virginia
Desirable Winter Home

Why not spend your winter in the Old Dominion, one of the most charming parts of the world? The Virginia autumn foliage is beautiful. The winter invigorating though mild and the springtime a picture of beauty. There is a great deal of this interesting region, beside the historic James River, on the borders of the City of Richmond, which offers a home for those who are furnished to remain until next June, or perhaps longer if desired. There are two bedrooms, a large living room, a large dining room, a kitchen, sunroom, a tiled porch with bath; two other bedrooms with tiled bath; third floor maid's room and bath; water heat, brass plumbing, copper leaders and pipes. Rent \$200 per month. Address: T. H. SUTTON

280 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Dean Poage & Co.
BIO-MERICOLLA LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

If you have an opening in your organization for a capable man in the middle and upper classes, in business and management, believe an interview would be mutually advantageous: having experience in Europe and the Orient. 205, 532 West 11th Street, New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN 3-bedroom single home, large lot, 13 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., near station. Tel. 7500, easy terms. HAMBURG, 742 W. Buffalo, N.Y. 6639.

WANTED—FURNISHED

FOR family of three from November to May, apartment 4 rooms, best care assured; social references. Box R-23. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STORES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE SHOP
Suitable for ladies' apparel, millinery, Oriental rugs or gift shop. 93½ St. James Ave., Tel. Back Bay 2821. Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON, 204 Hanover St.—One and three-room apartments: \$42.50 to \$80; outside rooms facing Fenway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 1062
1658 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
455 Rock Blvd., Tel. Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY 705 Commerce St., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO 82 Market St., Tel. Market 0420
SEATTLE Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0420
Also by mail to agents throughout the United States and other countries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE RECEIVED AT THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISING OFFICES:

BOSTON 107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2706
2 Adephill St., Tel. Gerard 5422
56 Faubourg St., Tel. Capitole 91-99
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 5406
PHILADELPHIA 908 Broad St., Tel. Biddle 9188
908 Biddeford St., Tel. Biddle 9182
1455 McCormick St., Tel. Webster 10

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

MOUNT VERNON

The Reliable
HOUSE OF VALUE

Gigantic Removal Sale
Silks, Woolens, Velvets
at Sacrifice Prices
Below Wholesale Cost
THIS MEANS OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

The Kaplan Markets
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
53 South Fifth Avenue
Bronxville, N. Y.
70 Pondfield Road

H. J. Bradshaw
THE STANLEY B. KIRK CO.
9 Union Street, Vernon, N. Y.
Telephone Mount Vernon-Oak, 9422
Residences in Westchester County
Insurance protection of all kinds.

Telephone Oakwood 9099
VERNON

HAND LAUNDRY, Inc.
15 West Third Street
Laundry work, all descriptions. Prices competitive with work produced and service rendered.

MME. E. BLAND
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks and Gowns
29 South 4th Avenue

FITZGIBBON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Local and Long Distance Moving
Packing, Crating and Shipping
45 South 3rd Avenue. Phone Oak 5277

The Acme Painting Co.
HEDLEY SEVALDSSEN, Prop.
327 So. Fifth Ave., Tel. Oak 8162

MOUNT VERNON
Attractive homes for sale or rent conveniently located in restricted sections only. Consult R. D. RAGETT, Realtor
16-18 E. 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ROCKMAN COAL COMPANY
Service, Quality and Weight Guaranteed
Office and Yard
721 S. Columbus Ave. Tel. Oakwood 4929

PRINCE'S
Hardware and Housefurnishings
82 W. First St. Phone Oak 6847

CHARLES J. SCHOEN
Insurance
P. A. Murray Agency Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Tel. Oak 9427 & 8

BON TON DAIRY
BUTTER and EGGS
157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak 6831
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

EGGERT & AGINS
Jewelers
Fine watch repairing Jewelry remodeled
17 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 5181

OAKLEY'S
1 South 4th Avenue
Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers
Men, Women and Children

THE GIFT CUPBOARD
6 PARK AVENUE
"Every Day is a Gift Day"

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Resources over \$15,000,000
Invites Your Banking Business

ROBERT G. STUBING
Tel. Oak 8564
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Jobbing a Specialty
225 Edgewood Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

THE LITTLE FOLKS SHOP
Infants', Children's and Misses' Wear
EVERYTHING FOR THE BABY
8 So. Fourth Ave. Oak 8560

TESORO BROTHERS
Fruiterers
Phones Oak 6260-6261
112 Prospect Avenue

CLARE BELLE
Week Days
Luncheon \$5.00—Dinner \$1.00
Sunday Dinner \$1.25
22 Cottage Ave. Phone H. C. 1236

W. M. KIAR
Painter and Decorator
Phone Fairbanks 3140

WESTCHESTER FURNITURE HOUSE
ERNEST BALAZON. Prop.
8 East Third St. Tel. Oak 9013

WARREN'S
PICTURE FRAMING
Gifts—Greeting Cards
79 So. Third Ave. Tel. Oak 9271

NEW ROCHELLE
H. ROSS & CO.
Exclusive Goods, Wraps and Sport Wear
Madame and Mademoiselle
Very reasonable
34 Division Street N. R. 4612

The Franklin Market
Telephone 847
S. S. LYKKE
Chevrolet Passenger Cars and Trucks
"Red Seal" guaranteed used cars
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
5 Franklin Avenue

ROCHESTER
HARRIS CHEVROLET CORP.
Chevrolet Passenger Cars and Trucks
Corner Franklin and North Broad
406 Temple Building Tel. Pelham 1501

NEW YORK
(Continued)

"The Best of Everything
to Build Your Home
and Keep It Warm"

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Frederic M. Bidstrup
REALTOR
Real Estate
Insurance—Mortgage Loans
490-2 Main Street Phone 3071
Investment Property Acreage

MAHLSTEDT'S GUARANTEED
Building Materials and Coal
New Rochelle Bye Mamaronock
55-9100 Tel. 766 99

STAR CARS IMPROVED FOUR BEAUTY, Power, Endurance in Low-Cost Transportation
BETTEN MOTOR CAR CO.
384 Main Street Tel. 2259

Associated with ALICE LOUISE

MISS ANN Distinctive Millinery
605 Main Street Tel. N. R. 5777

Farrell & Jarvis Corp.
Established 1896
Electrical Contractors
Lighting Fixtures, Appliances and Repairs
Tel. 1006 16 Lawton Street

Alice Louise Imported Models and Exclusive Domestic Dresses for the discriminating women
806 Main Street Tel. 5777

FRANCIS WAY Interior Decorations
FURNITURE DRAPERY FLOOR COVERINGS
25 Division Street Phone N. R. 7134

GIFTS OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
Special Prices on Quantity Orders
The ODDITY Tel. N. R. 6606 16 Division St.

NEW YORK CITY
Academy 2292 Established 1910
MME. ESTELLE 922 Amsterdam Ave. Bet. 105-106th St.

Careful, Precise Attention to Dry Cleaning, Spot Cleaning, Dyeing

Watson & CO.
Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry
3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2289

Boulevard Hand Laundry We desire to serve you Do good work—Please the critical Prompt Call and Delivery
260 West 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 2470

Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT THE MOTTO SHOP
141 Cedar Street Rector 2719

BRONXVILLE
WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1473-3

Rushmore CHOCOLATES
252 Webster Ave. near Fordham Rd. N. Y. CANDIES OF QUALITY

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the Patronage of Our Friends ENGLISH & LEGGATT Carpenters and Builders
464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7058

Good Things at THE PONDFIELD SHOP
Books—Stationery—Toys—Gifts
78 Pondfield Road Tel. Bronx 2221

M. KALISH Tailor & Valet Cleaners and Dyers
Phone Bronxville 5338 Hotel Gramatan Avenue
136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 2287

ERNESTINE HOUSEL'S SPECIALTY SHOP
77 Pondfield Road Individuality in Dress at Moderate Prices

SHOES and HOSIERY of the better kind
THE BRONXVILLE SHOE SHOP S. G. NIELSEN 78 Pondfield Road

PELHAM
SMART MILLINERY 105 Fifth Avenue Tel. 6966

You may have your Permanent Wave in Pelham this year Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices THE VANITY SHOP Brook Building Tel. Pelham 1501

FLOWERS for Weddings, Graduations and All Other Occasions ROCSTER FLORAL CO. 22 FRANKLIN STREET

Temple Barber Shop 406 Temple Building Corner Franklin and North Broad Tel. Pelham 1501

JACOB SCHULE

THE BETTY HAT SHOP 406 Temple Building North Broad Tel. Pelham 1501

HARRIET S. HARRIS Crochet Underwear for Women and Children SILK HOSIERY 47 Cedarwood Road Glenview 3847-W

THE SENECA FLORIST Flowers for All Occasions HOTEL SENECA ARCADE Phone Stone 2676

THE CORNUCOPIA, Inc. Broad Street corner Fitzhugh Luncheon and Dinner Special Dinner \$1.00

FLOWER'S for Weddings, Graduations and All Other Occasions ROCSTER FLORAL CO. 22 FRANKLIN STREET

ROCHESTER HARRIS CHEVROLET CORP. Chevrolet Passenger Cars and Trucks "Red Seal" guaranteed used cars

Choice Meats, Poultry, Butter, Eggs Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables 5 Franklin Avenue

Under City Headings

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York**NEW ROCHELLE** (Continued)

Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes for Men Are exclusive with us in Rochester The Shoe with the Combination Last

Oxfords \$10 High Shoes \$11 Second Floor

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR

The PINE TREES Serve ONLY THE BEST things to eat. Everything is delicious.

Luncheon and Dinner at 140 East Ave. Breakfast, Lunch and Supper at 291 East Ave.

WONDERFUL WAFFLES!

"The House of Perfect Diamonds"

ESTABLISHED 1834

Sunderlin's JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

250 Main Street East, Corrill Building Rochester, New York

McCURDY & CO.

Rochester N. Y.

NOW IN STOCK New Full Fashioned HUMMING-BIRD SILK HOSIERY

For those gals always looking for something a little better

McCURDY & CO.

Rochester N. Y.

Associated with ALICE LOUISE

MISS ANN Distinctive Millinery

605 Main Street Tel. N. R. 5777

Farrell & Jarvis Corp. Established 1896

Electrical Contractors

Lighting Fixtures, Appliances and Repairs

Tel. 1006 16 Lawton Street

ALICE LOUISE Imported Models and Exclusive Domestic Dresses for the discriminating women

806 Main Street Tel. 5777

FRANCIS WAY Interior Decorations

FURNITURE DRAPERY FLOOR COVERINGS

25 Division Street Phone N. R. 7134

The ODDITY Tel. N. R. 6606 16 Division St.

NEW YORK CITY Academy 2292 Established 1910

MME. ESTELLE 922 Amsterdam Ave. Bet. 105-106th St.

Careful, Precise Attention to Dry Cleaning, Spot Cleaning, Dyeing

Watson & CO. Est. 1887 Diamonds—Watches Jewelry

3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2289

Boulevard Hand Laundry We desire to serve you Do good work—Please the critical Prompt Call and Delivery

260 West 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 2470

Cards—Pictures—Framing UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT THE MOTTO SHOP

141 Cedar Street Rector 2719

BRONXVILLE WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY Quality Coal

Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1473-3

Rushmore CHOCOLATES Studio Avenue Bronxville, N. Y. 254 Webster Ave. near Fordham Rd. N. Y. CANDIES OF QUALITY

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the Patronage of Our Friends ENGLISH & LEGGATT Carpenters and Builders

464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7058

Good Things at THE PONDFIELD SHOP

Books—Stationery—Toys—Gifts

78 Pondfield Road Tel. Bronx 2221

M. KALISH Tailor & Valet Cleaners and Dyers

Phone Bronxville 5338 Hotel Gramatan Avenue

136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 2287

ERNESTINE HOUSEL'S SPECIALTY SHOP

77 Pondfield Road Individuality in Dress at Moderate Prices

SHOES and HOSIERY of the better kind

THE BRONXVILLE SHOE SHOP S. G. NIELSEN 78 Pondfield Road

PELHAM SMART MILLINERY 105 Fifth Avenue Tel. 6966

You may have your Permanent Wave in Pelham this year

Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices THE VANITY SHOP Brook Building Tel. Pelham 1501

FLOWER'S for Weddings, Graduations and All Other Occasions ROCSTER FLORAL CO. 22 FRANKLIN STREET

ROCHESTER</b

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The platform which was adopted by the Republican National Convention in 1924, and which stands as the latest pronouncement of that party, declared: "We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends on this. . . . The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberties therein contained." Party regularity, it is assumed, is measured by the assent of Republican candidates for office to this simple and straightforward creed.

Irregularity or insurgency, it is as reasonably assumed, may be imputed in every case where nonconformity is openly and boastfully declared. Taking the specific case of Senator Wadsworth of New York, now seeking re-election as a candidate of the Republican Party of his State, it is reasonable to inquire, even after his nomination by a Republican convention regularly called, whether he can reconcile his declared hostility to the Eighteenth Amendment with the undisputed requirements which determine a candidate's regularity. The platform adopted by the state convention at which Senator Wadsworth was nominated in September declares: "The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are the law of the land. As a party which has always upheld the cause of law and order, we pledge our public officials, whether national or state, to do all in their power to see that they are obeyed."

Thus doubly committed, so far as party platform declarations can go, Senator Wadsworth stands nominally as the champion of the Republican pledge to defend the Constitution and the laws enacted to insure its enforcement. And yet he has openly avowed his willingness to be guided, in any movement designed to amend or modify the law so as to permit the sale, under sanction of federal or state authority, of beverage liquors the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by the supreme law of the land. There is no possibility of misinterpreting or misconstruing the plain language of the Eighteenth Amendment. Ratified on Jan. 29, 1919, it declares, in Section 1:

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, or importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

It may be that the inclination has been to regard somewhat lightly this plain and unequivocal statement of the deliberate purpose of the people of the United States. The federal statutes invoked for the purpose of enforcing this clear intent have repeatedly been approved by the highest court of the land. By these laws it has been undertaken to define, by indirection at least, those liquors which cannot be trafficked in under the simple and direct provisions of the Constitution. Thus there is plainly written, where even those who run for office may read, both the Constitution and the statutes, illuminated by the unequivocal language of the courts. These, it must be assumed, are what are referred to by the national and state Republican Party platforms which, in the last analysis, must be relied upon to determine the regularity or irregularity of any candidate who holds himself out as a standard bearer of the party which pledges itself to see that these laws are observed and enforced.

Neither Senator Wadsworth nor any other candidate sharing his sympathetic disregard for the established order and for the party pledges which they are supposed to have at least nominally assented to, can justify a breach of party faith by pointing to the result of a so-called referendum in which it is sought to obtain a representative expression of public opinion upon an issue that does not actually exist. The people of New York are not to be bound by the result of this straw vote. Their fidelity to the Constitution has not been placed in the balance by any such method as that which wet politicians and organized enemies of prohibition have cunningly devised. The people of the United States are not "unreconstructed." No candidate who appeals to selfish and narrow prejudice in the hope of riding to or remaining in office, or of flimsily justifying his own insurgency thereby, can claim for himself the stamp of party regularity.

Charting the stock market is one of the interesting pastimes indulged in by many important traders. The apparent dependence which these operators have upon this method of guiding them is too frequently seized upon by the so-called outside public as a means of guiding itself also.

In the present instance, when a sense of prosperity is sweeping the United States, and Wall Street is talking of a "bull" market, it would be wise for all investors in stocks to pause for a moment and to take full cognizance of the outlook. Financial and business conditions and relationships are still not quite commensurate with those which have usually maintained, at the peaks of the past "bull" markets, according to the advice given by one authority. Another has attempted to analyze the price of stocks by money rates, whereas still another has attempted to draw a parallel between interest return on stocks and that on bonds. All of these analyses are interesting as a matter of academic curiosity, and while each contains some element of truth, the outside public is certain to be misled if they are followed literally.

Stock authorities are practically agreed that Wall Street is today enjoying a "bull" market which is considered the greatest on the average in its history. Brokers' loans on Sept. 30 totaled \$3,218,927,010, which represented an increase of \$76,788,042 in one month. That is one sure measure of the extent of marginal trading. Under such circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that some stock values are entirely out of alignment with their actual worth. Yet when com-

Is Mr.
Wadsworth's
Position
"Regular"?

pared with the earned and the expected returns, many stocks have failed to respond to the upward movement. Among the latter may be cited coal, leather, textile, rubber, sugar and machine manufacturing industries. On the other hand, if the statistics of production and consumption are studied, it will be found that these industries have enjoyed a rather healthy expansion and a consistent business. Stock market activity is too frequently predicated upon other factors than earning power of the stocks involved. The activity has been manifested in those stocks which were involved in mergers or which enjoyed some other favored position. "Corners" are not so frequent as the public would be led to believe, yet they still are potential in their influence. These factors, however, are purely speculative, and speculative movements carry the stocks beyond the natural curve as shown upon the best prepared charts.

A speculative market is not the market that should attract an investor. And a "bull" market must always carry the odium of being a market promoted by speculative influences. In the present instance cheap money has been no small factor in bringing about this condition. Cheap money will make brokers' loans easier, and the easier brokers' loans are, the relatively larger will be marginal trading and speculation. It is in effect nothing short of extending banking credit to stock gambling, a thing which is difficult to curb and just as difficult to detect. There is one sure way of checking the movement, however, before it grows to a point where it becomes top-heavy. That is by increasing the rediscount rate, a power resting with the federal reserve banks. To increase the rediscount rate has the tendency of increasing interest rates, and that in turn makes it more difficult to increase brokers' loans. By such means an unhealthy "bull" market may be checked and curbed before it gets out of bounds. It is a means whereby a stock panic can be avoided before the market grows top-heavy. There is today in America, therefore, a means of forestalling panics and a means of keeping the speculative market more in line with actual stock earnings and the general business conditions throughout the country.

One hundred and sixty years represents a span worthy of comment in the publishing of any newspaper, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the New Haven Journal-Courier, which was first published in 1766, should have celebrated that fact in a monumental anniversary number. "It is with feelings of relief sweetened with satisfaction, of pride tempered with awe," it says regarding this number, "that we lay before our readers and the public this huge issue of 128 pages which condenses the career and annals of the Journal-Courier, oldest of Connecticut newspapers, and—ineluctably entwined—reviews New Haven, past and present." And the secret of its long existence and success is not far to seek, for here are the ideals to the fulfillment of which the management pledges itself in "the future as in the past":

Politically, to uphold good men and discourage the selfish and incompetent; to tell the day's happenings without alloy of prejudice, to put the emphasis on things of good repute; to throw the columns open to sincere men who would reach the public in matters of public concern.

The admitted financial collapse of Philadelphia's Sesquicentennial Exposition is, after all, important only as it indicates its failure in the larger implications of its purpose. Enterprises of this nature are seldom financial successes, and, indeed, the element of profit seeking should not enter into them. The

British Empire Exhibition at Wembley lost money, but made a different yet important profit. It may, indeed, be questioned whether rather more financial liberality at the outset might not have made the Philadelphia fair a success in all respects.

And yet it encountered hostile currents at every stage. At the outset it was fatuous to fancy that a true world's fair could be organized so shortly after the World War, with the nations of Europe burdened by debt and racked by political unrest. Furthermore, the United States had remained coldly aloof from the exposition of arts and decoration held in Paris in the summer of 1925. This was not merely a business blunder but was taken by the French as a sort of official affront which made French representation at Philadelphia out of the question.

European resentment over the American position on international debts had not, at the inception of the Sesquicentennial, assumed so serious a phase as to affect that enterprise, but it is obvious that so long as it shall endure any very representative gathering of foreign governments in an American fair is improbable. Chicago, which is talking of repeating seven years hence her great triumph of 1893, may well consider this point.

Perhaps the day for these great world fairs is passed. Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, in turn, have amazed and delighted the world by the artistry of the settings they provided for the exposition of the progress of the world in industry and the arts. Only a cocksure critic would venture to say which of the three was the more beautiful. Each had its unique qualities and each contributed notably to the advance of the American people in their appreciation of beauty, and their desire to introduce it into daily life.

Probably this influence was exerted to the greatest degree by the Chicago fair, for it was held at a moment when the American thought seemed particularly plastic for the retention of impressions. It was furthermore pre-eminently an artists' conception, and the glory of its architecture has been reflected ever since in the increasing beauty and dignity of American buildings. The cost of this great gathering of all the nations of the world in friendly rivalry was about \$45,000,000, or rather less than half the daily cost of the World War. Surely, it was money well invested.

What bearing the great increase in the numbers of Americans who make annual trips abroad may have on future enterprises of this nature is not easy to tell. "Streets of Cairo" and "Old Nuremberg" built of lath and plaster

will not find so large a number of the untraveled and unsophisticated to respond to their appeal. Yet, after all, not all the ocean greyhounds, cabin ships or students' cabins could ferry to Europe during an entire summer as many people as thronged the gates of America's great expositions on gala days. There will always be wistful millions of stay-at-homes who, being unable to visit the beauty spots of the world, will be grateful for having as much of that beauty as possible brought to points where they may enjoy it.

It would be a pity if an end should be put to these great international congresses of trade, industry and the arts. They exert both a civilizing and a harmonizing influence. Only at their best, when the nations of the world are living in amity, they tend to perpetuate that amity. Today widespread jealousy and suspicion, rife throughout the world, make any real world's exposition impracticable. Cannot this inharmony be healed and the way paved for an exposition which, at the expiration of twenty-five years after the Versailles Conference, would truly exhibit all the nations of the world in peaceful and co-operative unity?

Although several years have passed since the placing of a dam and locks at the mouth of the historic Charles River effectively checked the tidal flow of salt water which twice daily inundates portions of the Back Bay and Fens districts, it is only recently that Boston has awakened to a realization of the possibilities thus afforded. Now, with commendable vigor and zeal, steps are being taken to reclaim and beautify the meadows through which the sleepy Muddy River, one of the chief inlets and outlets of tidal waters, finds its deliberate way into the Charles and thence into the sea. Along the banks of the Charles, which were high enough originally, in most places, to protect adjacent lands from inundation, the work of reclamation was not particularly difficult, neither was it very costly. It was in the Fens area and along the entire course of the Muddy, which marks the geographical boundary line between Brookline and Boston, that a really serious problem was presented. Towering flags and "cat-tails" which have flourished and regularly contributed to the alluvial deposits which the stream has been unable to carry off in its measured journey seaward, have added to the difficulties of a serious engineering undertaking.

But it has been decided that the placid and unobtrusive little Muddy shall be taken in hand and dealt with much as if it were in fact a real river. Its meanderings are to be checked and its tortuous if not devious path straightened here and there. It is to be narrowed along part of its course and at specified points it is to be widened to form lagoons, one of which is to mirror the Evans wing of Boston's Museum of Fine Arts. And just as automobile travelers along the streets and boulevards which border or cross it are required to maintain a fairly rapid rate of speed, so also is the river which has never been in a hurry to be compelled to flow just a little faster. How times do change!

There is a background and a setting to lend added dignity and beauty to these projected betterments. Almost as pioneers in the Fenway section of the Back Bay came majestic Symphony Hall, the Boston Opera House and the Museum of Fine Arts. Besides these there are the Public Library and Horticultural Hall, and also row upon row of towering apartment houses in styles of architecture all their own. These public buildings supply a picturesque and dignified background for the picture which landscape architects now plan to etch in the Fens themselves and along its borders. It is to be hoped that the details outlined mark only the commencement of a comprehensive plan to beautify the miles and miles of parkway which need only a touch here and there to bring into relief the natural beauties which everywhere, abound.

Editorial Notes

It is an extraordinary experiment which Canada is facing in the matter of British Columbia's minimum wage law, which goes into effect on Nov. 1. What is asked, will happen to the Oriental in industry when this piece of legislation—the most radical of its kind in America—is put into operation? The board administering the new law believes that the enforcement of minimum wages will drive the Oriental out of industry, by depriving him of his single advantage in the labor market, his willingness to accept extremely low wages. Others, however, assert that the law will have no such result, and that higher wages will merely attract more Orientals into business. While all industry will finally be brought under the law, at first only the lumber industry will feel its effect. If the enforcement of minimum wages in lumbering forces Orientals out of such operations, it is difficult to foresee what these workers will do. Should they work their way into agriculture, there will be a sharp protest from the white farmers of British Columbia, who already have felt Oriental competition keenly. The outcome of the situation will be watched with close interest by many.

Visitors to woods and countryside often are appealed to not to pluck wild flowers beside road or path, nor to pull branches from trees laden with colorful blossoms or brilliant foliage. The request is made mainly because if first-comers appropriate these beauty displays there will be none for others to enjoy. But there is a more practical side to it. One of the glories of spring is the dogwood in bloom. Forestry services now are appealing to lumbermen to protect these smaller trees when felling giant timber and to city folk on a holiday not to mutilate the dogwood for its blossoms. This is because from its hard, fine-textured wood, capable of acquiring so smooth a finish, are fashioned shuttles and shuttle blocks, indispensable to textile mills both in America and Europe. It does seem a pity, however, that no substitute is being developed while the dogwood grows more rare.

The Beds at Fontainebleau

THE state apartments of royal palaces all the world over afflict the beholder with a peculiar sense of weariness. The unthinking stare and wonder, and perhaps admiration of the splendor; but they soon grow tired of it. And if you analyze the impression which such places as the old Royal Palace at Fontainebleau make on your imagination, you find that it conflicts with your actual knowledge. These royal rooms are splendid; yes—but how apart from human experience they seem!

It is hard when one wanders through the roped-off passage from one stiff, untenanted room to the next, to think of them as having been designed for actual use. Such an apartment as the great state ballroom, with its mirrors and panels, and musicians' gallery, and its ornate and elaborately twisted gilt candelabra reflected in the polished parquet floor seems fitting enough, because it was designed only as a background for formal and ceremonious gatherings.

But the council-chambers, and the queen's boudoirs and drawing-rooms, with their wonderfully molded and painted ceilings and walls, but stiffly stenciled furniture and carpets specially woven with royal and imperial emblems—these seem ever to have been uninhabited? They do not seem habitable.

To us, with our thoughts full of the impressions produced by the modern life of democratic France, they seem more fitted to their present use; to be preserved with care, silent and untenanted, for daily exhibition to sightseers and tourists, simply as an example of the elaboration to which the arts of domestic ornament can attain when the artist is free to give his fancy full play unhampered by thoughts of utility or by considerations of cost.

We know that they were used, but when we try to people them with those kings and queens whose names the official guide reels off so glibly, we find that these also do not carry much meaning to our imagination.

You try to picture a group of ladies in some ornate showroom labeled as a queen's boudoir, and your imagination falters. It refuses to show you a queen coming there for rest and relaxation, to talk privately, in a friendly, natural way with her women. Little ease of any kind is imaginable in such a room. The chairs and settees seem rather to offer support to figures stiffly posed for portraiture, than peace and comfort.

You can only picture those ladies disposed in formal and nicely balanced groups, as if prepared for the attentions of a court painter; the queen seated in their midst, the others standing in decorous and decorative attitudes around her. You can imagine their talk only as the polished flow of remark and repartee appropriate to some graceful and artificial comedy of court life.

But Fontainebleau, let us remember, suffered once from such a bleakly crude intrusion as few other palaces have known. The first Napoleon invaded its stately solemnity with his immense energy, and his coming must have been like the admission of a gale to blow through stuffy rooms and corridors which had always been closed against the outer air.

It is strange to see how even today the impress of his personality remains, not only in material things, though he made many changes, but in the very atmosphere of the place. Even the official guide, repeating the oft-told story of the state apartments, wakes up a little when he speaks of the great Emperor. Visibly the figure of Napoleon means more to his imagination than all the kings and queens who preceded him—as is natural enough.

And yet the only room which has a close personal association with Napoleon is his bed-chamber, the most splendid of them all. Several other sleeping rooms are shown; and each one seems but a comfortless resting place for its possible occupant. It would be hard, one feels, to sleep peacefully on its gorgeous couch, under its immense hangings.

The bed shown as Marie Antoinette's, for example, resembles a throne for night use more than anything else. Perhaps it is our recollection of her fate that makes this sumptuous couch seem pathetic. The whole room is a waste of gloomy splendor; the stiff, flat bedpiece, actually broad and massive, looks dwarfed under the immense, sweeping brocaded curtains, too stiff and heavy ever to move in such drafts as could find their way into the stuffy atmosphere of royalty. We picture the Queen lying there, doll-like, under the immense canopy, oppressed by its dreary magnificence.

Napoleon's room arouses other thoughts. We rather like to think of him coming at the day's end to that immense and glittering bed, covered all over with the imperial emblem of the golden bee. A bedroom is the most intimate and personal of rooms; the place where all dignity must be laid aside, and it is almost a relief to picture Napoleon at that moment of the day when necessity obliged him to descend to the common human level.

And gorgeous though the bed and bed-chamber are, it is not hard to picture the Corsican adventurer there, because whatever you may think of Napoleon, there was about him at least no touch of that dreamlike sense of things which blurs the edges of our mental pictures of the ordinary monarchs.

And yet, in what trim did he retire to rest? One does not know. You are welcome, however, to fancy him in any way you wish.

H. S.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Reconstruction and the New Germany

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ful accounts have already been published of the two most impressive and thrilling days in the history of the Assembly of the League of Nations—the day when forty-eight nations, including nearly all of those who were at war with Germany eight short years ago voted unanimously, one by one, to admit her to their fellowship and to restore her to her old place among the great powers of the earth; and that which heard her representatives welcomed to their seats by the eloquent and exalted speech of the Foreign Minister of France.

The impression made here by these events has been deep and sincere, as of one witnessing the closing and the opening of an era, the ending of an age-long feud, the clearing of the ground for the collaboration in all the positive works of peace of the two great civilized nations of western Europe.

For this result to be possible, there must be a new Germany. Is it already here? There is much in the thoughtful address of Herr Stresemann, and in other lectures recently delivered, to make one believe so.

At the same time, it seems to one who has recently visited Germany that it would be a mistake to accept this view too unreservedly. Not that Germany should be regarded with fear and suspicion—now, if ever, is the moment for the cordial handclasp and the hearty welcome—but that a certain amount of understanding, realistic yet unsympathetic, may save the observer from disappointment and cynicism in the future.

There is a class in Germany the great bulk of which is "unreconstructed," unreconciled, and this includes not merely the "junkers" and prewar militarists, but thousands of those who have been the very mainstay of the Nation—the highly educated, the executive, the responsible. They did their work well, and they knew it; now it is no longer theirs to do. They see the tasks that were theirs by pre-arrangement given over to men of a different social class, men in their eyes unfit and contemptible. They have lost their fortunes, their ambitions, their work and place in the world, and they are bitter.

Did not the United States see a parallel situation? Who can read any good history of the years immediately fol-

On Piroggen and Flikkerklopp

ON THE whole, it will be safer to start with flikkerklopp. Not that one would normally do so, but it is only the name—which cries out for explanation; while piroggen—well, piroggen are just piroggen and inexplicable; or at any rate unpredictable.

The dictionaries aver that a klops is a rissole. They are silent about flikker. At least, mine were. I don't blame them. It would require a whole volume to do justice to a flikker. And when it is used to a klops. Obviously, however, a flikker is a kind of mince. Just how the flikker is klopsed, or the mince risoled, I refuse to tell you.

But I will let you into the secret of where the ceremony of making them one is performed: in the Baltic States. Apart from the fare—train and steamer fare, that is—it will cost you about ten cents a plateful to investigate further—with vegetables, and it is worth it every time.

But whereas you know pretty well where you are with a flikkerklopp, you never can tell about a pirog—plural, piroggen—except that it comes along with the soup. At least, it does at lunch time. But though you will still find it on the menu for dinner, like as not, if you ask for it in the evening, you will get an ei instead.

However, if you have a sympathetic waiter and tell him quite firmly that you don